| | | DISEASE | N° risk factors addressed | Diseases addressed in literature | Diseases deduced from context | |
|----|-----|---|---------------------------------|---|--|--|
| N° | | BIOSECURITY MEASURES | | | | |
| 1 | | Measures concerning animal movements | | | | |
| | 1,1 | Closed herd / No movements | 14 | 16 | 7 | |
| | 1,2 | Not taking part in cattle exhibitions Ensure free source or origin / no importation of infected | 1 | 9 | 8 | |
| | 1,3 | animals (single source purchase, pre movement testing, collecting information before purchase) | 4 | 19 | 6 | |
| | 1,4 | Quarantine (at least 3 weeks, physically separated from other animals) | 3 | 14 | 12 | |
| | 1,5 | Reduce commingling when purchasing | 2 | 10 | | |
| | 1,6 | Divide calves in high and low risk groups based on veal calves risk classification | 4 | 4 | 7 | |
| | 1,7 | Good transport conditions (safely, in a clean truck, decent loading ramp, no overcrowding, calm handling, as short as possible, not passing through a sorting center) | 3 | 8 | 12 | |
| 2 | | Measures related to visitors | | | | |
| | 2,1 | Access restriction for visitors + visitors control and register | 1 | 8 | 12 | |
| | 2,2 | In-house or clean boots and clothes for visitors (made available by farmer) | 2 | 13 | | |
| | 2,3 | Personal working hygiene of professional visitors (boots, clothes, hands,) (visitor own equipment) | 2 | 11 | 7 | |
| | 2,4 | Usage of disinfection footbath | 1 | 11 | 7 | |
| | 2,5 | Deny access to stables to cattle salesmen | 0 | 2 | 2 | |
| | 2,6 | Vehicle access restriction / no vehicles in areas where animals are kept/ passing by, separate access routes | 1 | 7 | 7 | |
| | 2,7 | Footbaths and hand washing facilities | 1 | 13 | 3 | |
| 3 | | Measures concerning direct or indirect contact with other animals or insects | | | | |
| | 3,1 | Prevent contact with animals of neighbouring farms and wildlife (pigs and ruminants) (simple or doubles fences) | 6 | 14 | 9 | |
| | 3,2 | Closed housing / locked doors (prevent contact with pets, carnivores, rodents, in stables) | 5 | 8 | 8 | |
| | 3,3 | Prevent access of pets in stables/ food storage facilities, manure/litter disposal facilities, | 1 | 3 | 7 | |
| | 3,4 | Proper carcass disposal, avoid exposure to scavengers | 1 | 4 | 1 | |
| | 3,5 | Prevent dispersion of biological fluids during sample collection | 0 | 3 | 2 | |
| | 3,6 | Storage of feed in clean and closed structures to prevent contamination | 2 | 7 | 2 | |

| | | DISEASE | N° risk factors addressed | Diseases addressed in literature | Diseases deduced from context | |
|----------|------|--|---------------------------------|---|--|--|
| | 3,7 | Clean water and feed troughs regularly | 2 | 6 | 8 | |
| | 3,8 | No access to surface water/ Prevent access to running or stagnant water in pastures | 1 | 3 | 1 | |
| | 3,9 | pH drinking water under 8,0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| | 3,10 | Identification and proper disposal of contaminated feed | 1 | 2 | 4 | |
| | 3,11 | Ticks: chemical treatments, environmental/biological control, check tick presence on entering animals and visitors Mosquitoes / biting flies: traps, chemical treatment, no | 2 | 3 | 1 | |
| | 3,12 | stagnant water, biological control | 2 | 6 | 1 | |
| | 3,13 | Rodents control program | 1 | 4 | 3 | |
| | 3,14 | Prevent contact of farmer or worker with cloven hoofed animals from other farms | 0 | 2 | 3 | |
| 4 | -, | Measures concerning disease management | | | | |
| | 4,1 | Monitoring and recording (animal identification/health record keeping, surveillance and monitoring) | 2 | 6 | 20 | |
| | 4,2 | Identification and elimination/segregation of carriers/infected animals by regular testing | 1 | 20 | 0 | |
| | 4,3 | Quick recognition, isolation and treatment of sick animals | 0 | _ | 8 | |
| \vdash | 4,4 | Vaccination | 4 | 14 | 0 | |
| | 4,5 | Preventive treatments Hospital facilities and work organization (physically separate | 3 | 11 | 0 | |
| | 4,6 | hospital pen, with separate boots and clothing, washing installation and gloves before entering the pen) | 1 | 10 | 8 | |
| | 4,7 | Separate housing of relapses and chronic cases | 0 | 3 | 3 | |
| | 4,8 | Hospital ration with water and hay ad libitum, high level of protein and energy, vitamins and minerals | 1 | 3 | 4 | |
| | 4,9 | Frequent and thorough cleaning of quarantine and hospital pens and their feed and water places | 2 | 9 | 4 | |
| | 4,10 | Injectable medication instead of oral (to control the actual uptake and dosage) | 0 | 1 | 2 | |
| | 4,11 | Effective and applicable treatment protocols and evaluation of the protocols | 0 | 1 | 10 | |
| | 4,12 | Animal handling staff regular training | 2 | 3 | 19 | |
| | 4,13 | Disease awareness by animal keepers | 1 | 3 | 24 | |
| | 4,14 | Good assessment of illness by trained staff, constant criteria for disease detection | 1 | 3 | 26 | |

| | | N° risk factors | Diseases addressed in | Diseases deduced from | |
|-----------------|--|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| | DISEASE | addressed | literature | context | |
| | Training producers in terms of data collection, disease | | | | |
| 4,15 | detection and drug administration, | 1 | 1 | 22 | |
| | Use of stethoscope and thermometer to diagnose before | | | | |
| 4,16 | treatment (no treatment without proper diagnosis) | 0 | 1 | 1 | |
| 5 | Measures concerning compartmentation | | | | |
| 5,1 | Work organization (working from young to old animals, no shared equipment) | 2 | 11 | 8 | |
| 5,2 | Sick animals treated last | 0 | 6 | 1 | |
| 5,3 | Housing (density, ventilation, housing per sex) | 5 | | 3 | |
| 3,3 | Specific equipment: one bucket per calf, clean buckets and | <u> </u> | 10 | , , | |
| 5,4 | oesophageal feeders, | 2 | 5 | 3 | |
| | Equipment for handling of manure should not be used for | | | | |
| 5,5 | feed | 2 | 6 | 5 | |
| 5,6 | Cleaning and disinfection of feeding utensils | 1 | 8 | 6 | |
| | All in/all out system of each age group and each separate | | | | |
| 5,7 | stable | 4 | 13 | 7 | |
| 3,7 | Calf group management: same age groups, small groups, | | 13 | , | |
| 5,8 | separated from other age groups | 3 | 4 | 7 | |
| 6 | Measures concerning cleaning and disinfection | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 6,1 | Cleaning/disinfection of all possibly contaminated equipment | 10 | 15 | 6 | |
| | Cleaning stables before introduction of new calves, steam or | _ | | | |
| 6,2 | hot water, thorough drying of multiple days | 3 | 15 | 5 | |
| 6,3 | Sanitary vacancy ("vide sanitaire") | 0 | 11 | 7 | |
| 6,4 | Cleaning and disinfection of equipment after each usage | 10 | 14 | 7 | |
| | Regular hands cleaning and disinfection (especially between | | | | |
| 6,5 | age groups) | 1 | 14 | 5 | |
| | Proper cleaning and disinfection of surgical instruments and | | | | |
| 6,6 | needles between animals | 0 | 8 | 5 | |
| | Animal transport vehicle and other vehicles leak proof, | | | | |
| | cleaned and disinfected before entry, through separate | | | | |
| 6,7 | access routes. | 0 | 12 | 7 | |
| | Personal working hygiene of worker/farmer (boots, clothes, | _ | 43 | _ | |
| 6,8 7 | hands,) Measures concerning calf management | 1 | 13 | 5 | |
| | Calves feeding (sufficient supply of milk, no feeding of | | | | |
| | infected milk, temperature control, adaptation to new diet, | | | | |
| 7,1 | solid feed) | 3 | 10 | 4 | |
| <u> </u> | Proper feeding (well-balanced ration, feeding procedures, | | | | |
| 7,2 | adequate intake) | 4 | 9 | 3 | |
| | Hutches / calves pen: individual, warm and dry, well | <u> </u> | | | |
| 7,3 | ventilated, separate from others, clean and disinfected | 3 | 7 | 3 | |
| 1,3 | ventuated, separate from others, clean and distillected | <u> </u> | | <u> </u> | |

| | DISEASE | N° risk factors addressed | Diseases addressed in literature | Diseases deduced from context | |
|------|--|---------------------------------|---|--|--|
| | Bedding and flooring (clean bedding, concrete floors, rubber | auuresseu | interature | Context | |
| 7,4 | mats) | 4 | 8 | 8 | |
| 7,5 | All interferences should be kept to a minimum (castration, disbudding, changing stables) | 1 | 6 | 1 | |
| 7,6 | Temperature control <15° in the calf stable | 3 | 2 | 3 | |
| 7,7 | Relative humidity <75% in the calf stable | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| 7,8 | Experienced handlers | 2 | 3 | 18 | |
| 7,9 | Animal per person ratio as low as possible | 1 | 5 | 4 | |
| 7,10 | Maintain resistant breeds or endemic stability | 1 | 10 | 0 | |

| | | | Anaplasmosis | Anthrax | Aujeszky's Disease |
|----|-----|---|--------------|---------|-----------------------|
| | | DICEACE | | | |
| N° | | DISEASE BIOSECURITY MEASURES | | | |
| 1 | | Measures concerning animal movements | | | |
| | 1,1 | Closed herd / No movements | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | 1,2 | Not taking part in cattle exhibitions | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | | Ensure free source or origin / no importation of infected animals (single source purchase, pre movement testing, | | | |
| | 1,3 | collecting information before purchase) | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| | , | Quarantine (at least 3 weeks, physically separated from | | | |
| | 1,4 | other animals) | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| | 1,5 | Reduce commingling when purchasing | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| | 1.6 | Divide calves in high and low risk groups based on veal calves | | | 2 |
| | 1,6 | risk classification | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | | Good transport conditions (safely, in a clean truck, decent loading ramp, no overcrowding, calm handling, as short as | | | |
| | 1,7 | possible, not passing through a sorting center) | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 2 | | Measures related to visitors | | | |
| | 2.4 | | 0 | | |
| | 2,1 | Access restriction for visitors + visitors control and register In-house or clean boots and clothes for visitors (made | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | 2,2 | available by farmer) | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | , | Personal working hygiene of professional visitors (boots, | | | |
| | 2,3 | clothes, hands,) (visitor own equipment) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2,4 | Usage of disinfection footbath | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2,5 | Deny access to stables to cattle salesmen | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Vehicle access restriction / no vehicles in areas where | | | |
| | 2,6 | animals are kept/ passing by, separate access routes | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | 2,7 | Footbaths and hand washing facilities | 0 | О | 0 |
| | | Measures concerning direct or indirect contact with other | | | |
| 3 | | animals or insects | | | |
| | 3,1 | Prevent contact with animals of neighbouring farms and wildlife (pigs and ruminants) (simple or doubles fences) | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| | 3,1 | Closed housing / locked doors (prevent contact with pets, | 2 | | 2 |
| | 3,2 | carnivores, rodents, in stables) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | - | Prevent access of pets in stables/ food storage facilities, | | | |
| L | 3,3 | manure/litter disposal facilities, | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,4 | Proper carcass disposal, avoid exposure to scavengers | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | | Prevent dispersion of biological fluids during sample | | | |
| | 3,5 | collection | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | | Storage of feed in clean and closed structures to prevent | | | |
| | 3,6 | contamination | 0 | 0 | 1 |

| | DISEASE | Anaplasmosis | Anthrax | Aujeszky's Disease |
|------|---|--------------|---------|-----------------------|
| 3,7 | Clean water and feed troughs regularly | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3,8 | No access to surface water/ Prevent access to running or stagnant water in pastures | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3,9 | pH drinking water under 8,0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3,10 | Identification and proper disposal of contaminated feed | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| 3,11 | Ticks: chemical treatments, environmental/biological control, check tick presence on entering animals and visitors | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 3,12 | Mosquitoes / biting flies: traps, chemical treatment, no stagnant water, biological control | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 3,13 | Rodents control program | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3,14 | Prevent contact of farmer or worker with cloven hoofed animals from other farms | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Measures concerning disease management | | | |
| 4,1 | Monitoring and recording (animal identification/health record keeping, surveillance and monitoring) | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 4,2 | Identification and elimination/segregation of carriers/ infected animals by regular testing | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 4,3 | Quick recognition, isolation and treatment of sick animals | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 4,4 | Vaccination | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4,5 | Preventive treatments | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 4,6 | Hospital facilities and work organization (physically separate hospital pen, with separate boots and clothing, washing installation and gloves before entering the pen) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4,7 | Separate housing of relapses and chronic cases | 0 | О | 0 |
| 4,8 | Hospital ration with water and hay ad libitum, high level of protein and energy, vitamins and minerals | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4,9 | Frequent and thorough cleaning of quarantine and hospital pens and their feed and water places | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4,10 | Injectable medication instead of oral (to control the actual uptake and dosage) | 0 | О | 0 |
| 4,11 | Effective and applicable treatment protocols and evaluation of the protocols | 0 | - | |
| 4,12 | Animal handling staff regular training | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 4,13 | Disease awareness by animal keepers | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 4,14 | Good assessment of illness by trained staff, constant criteria for disease detection | 1 | 1 | 1 |

| | | DISTACE | Anaplasmosis | Anthrax | Aujeszky's Disease |
|---|-----------------|---|--------------|---------|-----------------------|
| | | Training producers in terms of data collection, disease | | | |
| | 4,15 | detection and drug administration, | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | -, | Use of stethoscope and thermometer to diagnose before | _ | | _ |
| | 4,16 | treatment (no treatment without proper diagnosis) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | | Measures concerning compartmentation | | | |
| | | Work organization (working from young to old animals, no | | | _ |
| | 5,1 | shared equipment) | 0 | | |
| _ | 5,2 | Sick animals treated last | 0 | | _ |
| | 5,3 | Housing (density, ventilation, housing per sex) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 5,4 | Specific equipment: one bucket per calf, clean buckets and oesophageal feeders, | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| - | J, 4 | Equipment for handling of manure should not be used for | U | | |
| | 5,5 | feed | О | 0 | n |
| | 5,6 | Cleaning and disinfection of feeding utensils | 0 | | |
| | , - | All in/all out system of each age group and each separate | | | |
| | 5,7 | stable | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| - | 3,7 | Calf group management: same age groups, small groups, | U | | 2 |
| | 5,8 | separated from other age groups | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | , | Measures concerning cleaning and disinfection | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | 6,1 | Cleaning/disinfection of all possibly contaminated equipment | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | | Cleaning stables before introduction of new calves, steam or | | | |
| | 6,2 | hot water, thorough drying of multiple days | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 6,3 | Sanitary vacancy ("vide sanitaire") | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 6,4 | Cleaning and disinfection of equipment after each usage | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Regular hands cleaning and disinfection (especially between | | | |
| | 6,5 | age groups) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Proper cleaning and disinfection of surgical instruments and | | | |
| | 6,6 | needles between animals | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Animal transport vehicle and other vehicles leak proof, | | | |
| | | cleaned and disinfected before entry, through separate | | _ | _ |
| | 6,7 | access routes. | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | 6,8 | Personal working hygiene of worker/farmer (boots, clothes, hands,) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | 0,0 | Measures concerning calf management | U | | |
| | | Calves feeding (sufficient supply of milk, no feeding of | | | |
| | | infected milk, temperature control, adaptation to new diet, | | | |
| L | 7,1 | solid feed) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Proper feeding (well-balanced ration, feeding procedures, | | | |
| | 7,2 | adequate intake) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Hutches / calves pen: individual, warm and dry, well | | | |
| | 7,3 | ventilated, separate from others, clean and disinfected | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | Anaplasmosis | Anthrax | Aujeszky's Disease |
|------|--|--------------|---------|-----------------------|
| | DISEASE | | | |
| | Bedding and flooring (clean bedding, concrete floors, rubber | | | |
| 7,4 | mats) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | All interferences should be kept to a minimum (castration, | | | |
| 7,5 | disbudding, changing stables) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7,6 | Temperature control <15° in the calf stable | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7,7 | Relative humidity <75% in the calf stable | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7,8 | Experienced handlers | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 7,9 | Animal per person ratio as low as possible | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7,10 | Maintain resistant breeds or endemic stability | 2 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | Babesiosis | Bluetongue | Botulism |
|----|-----|---|------------|------------|----------|
| | | | | | |
| | | DISEASE | | | |
| N° | | BIOSECURITY MEASURES | | | |
| 1 | | Measures concerning animal movements | | | |
| | 1,1 | Closed herd / No movements | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | 1,2 | Not taking part in cattle exhibitions Ensure free source or origin / no importation of infected | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | | animals (single source purchase, pre movement testing, | | | |
| | 1,3 | collecting information before purchase) | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | | Quarantine (at least 3 weeks, physically separated from | | | |
| | 1,4 | other animals) | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| | 1,5 | Reduce commingling when purchasing | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | 1,6 | Divide calves in high and low risk groups based on veal calves risk classification | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | 1,0 | Good transport conditions (safely, in a clean truck, decent | | | |
| | | loading ramp, no overcrowding, calm handling, as short as | | | |
| | 1,7 | possible, not passing through a sorting center) | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 2 | | Measures related to visitors | | | |
| | 2.4 | | | | |
| | 2,1 | Access restriction for visitors + visitors control and register | 0 | 0 | U |
| | 2,2 | In-house or clean boots and clothes for visitors (made available by farmer) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | -,- | Personal working hygiene of professional visitors (boots, | Ŭ | - | |
| | 2,3 | clothes, hands,) (visitor own equipment) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2,4 | Usage of disinfection footbath | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2,5 | Deny access to stables to cattle salesmen | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Vehicle access restriction / no vehicles in areas where | | | |
| | 2,6 | animals are kept/ passing by, separate access routes | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2,7 | Footbaths and hand washing facilities | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Measures concerning direct or indirect contact with other | | | |
| 3 | | animals or insects | | | |
| | 3,1 | Prevent contact with animals of neighbouring farms and wildlife (pigs and ruminants) (simple or doubles fences) | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,1 | Closed housing / locked doors (prevent contact with pets, | | | |
| | 3,2 | carnivores, rodents, in stables) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Prevent access of pets in stables/ food storage facilities, | | | |
| | 3,3 | manure/litter disposal facilities, | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,4 | Proper carcass disposal, avoid exposure to scavengers | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | | Prevent dispersion of biological fluids during sample | | | |
| | 3,5 | collection | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Storage of feed in clean and closed structures to prevent | | | |
| | 3,6 | contamination | 0 | 0 | 2 |

| | | Babesiosis | Bluetongue | Botulism |
|------|---|------------|------------|----------|
| | | | | |
| | DISEASE | | | |
| 3,7 | Clean water and feed troughs regularly | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | No access to surface water/ Prevent access to running or | | | |
| 3,8 | stagnant water in pastures | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 3,9 | pH drinking water under 8,0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3,10 | Identification and proper disposal of contaminated feed | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 3,11 | Ticks: chemical treatments, environmental/biological control, check tick presence on entering animals and visitors | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 3,12 | Mosquitoes / biting flies: traps, chemical treatment, no stagnant water, biological control | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 3,13 | Rodents control program | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2.14 | Prevent contact of farmer or worker with cloven hoofed | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3,14 | animals from other farms Measures concerning disease management | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Monitoring and recording (animal identification/health | | | |
| 4,1 | record keeping, surveillance and monitoring) | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | Identification and elimination/segregation of carriers/ | 2 | , | |
| 4,2 | infected animals by regular testing | | 2 | 0 |
| 4,3 | Quick recognition, isolation and treatment of sick animals | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 4,4 | Vaccination | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 4,5 | Preventive treatments | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 4,6 | Hospital facilities and work organization (physically separate hospital pen, with separate boots and clothing, washing installation and gloves before entering the pen) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4,7 | Separate housing of relapses and chronic cases | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4,8 | Hospital ration with water and hay ad libitum, high level of protein and energy, vitamins and minerals | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4,9 | Frequent and thorough cleaning of quarantine and hospital pens and their feed and water places | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4.40 | Injectable medication instead of oral (to control the actual | | | |
| 4,10 | uptake and dosage) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4,11 | Effective and applicable treatment protocols and evaluation of the protocols | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 4,12 | Animal handling staff regular training | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 4,13 | Disease awareness by animal keepers | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 4,14 | Good assessment of illness by trained staff, constant criteria for disease detection | 1 | 1 | 2 |

| | | | Babesiosis | Bluetongue | Botulism |
|---|-------------|--|------------|------------|----------|
| | | | | | |
| | | DISEASE | | | |
| | | Training producers in terms of data collection, disease | | | |
| | 4,15 | detection and drug administration, | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | 1.16 | Use of stethoscope and thermometer to diagnose before treatment (no treatment without proper diagnosis) | 0 | | |
| 5 | 4,16 | Measures concerning compartmentation | 0 | 0 | U |
| | | Work organization (working from young to old animals, no | | | |
| | 5,1 | shared equipment) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 5,2 | Sick animals treated last | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 5,3 | Housing (density, ventilation, housing per sex) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Specific equipment: one bucket per calf, clean buckets and | | | |
| | 5,4 | oesophageal feeders, | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Equipment for handling of manure should not be used for | | | |
| | 5,5 | feed | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 5,6 | Cleaning and disinfection of feeding utensils | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | All in/all out system of each age group and each separate | | | |
| | 5,7 | stable | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | | Calf group management: same age groups, small groups, | | | |
| | 5,8 | separated from other age groups | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | | Measures concerning cleaning and disinfection | | | |
| | 6,1 | Cleaning/disinfection of all possibly contaminated equipment | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | 0,1 | Cleaning stables before introduction of new calves, steam or | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | 6,2 | hot water, thorough drying of multiple days | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 6,3 | Sanitary vacancy ("vide sanitaire") | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 6,4 | Cleaning and disinfection of equipment after each usage | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | 0,4 | Regular hands cleaning and disinfection (especially between | 0 | | 0 |
| | 6,5 | age groups) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | -,- | Proper cleaning and disinfection of surgical instruments and | | | |
| | 6,6 | needles between animals | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Animal transport vehicle and other vehicles leak proof, | | | |
| | | cleaned and disinfected before entry, through separate | | | |
| | 6,7 | access routes. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Personal working hygiene of worker/farmer (boots, clothes, | | | |
| | 6,8 | hands,) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | | Measures concerning calf management | | | |
| | | Calves feeding (sufficient supply of milk, no feeding of infected milk, temperature control, adaptation to new diet, | | | |
| | 7,1 | solid feed) | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | /, <u>+</u> | · | - | 0 | |
| | 7 2 | Proper feeding (well-balanced ration, feeding procedures, | ^ | , | |
| | 7,2 | adequate intake) | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | 7.2 | Hutches / calves pen: individual, warm and dry, well | _ | _ | |
| | 7,3 | ventilated, separate from others, clean and disinfected | 0 | 0 | 1 0 |

| | | Babesiosis | Bluetongue | Botulism |
|------|--|------------|------------|----------|
| | | | | |
| | DISEASE | | | |
| | Bedding and flooring (clean bedding, concrete floors, rubber | | | |
| 7,4 | mats) | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | All interferences should be kept to a minimum (castration, | | | |
| 7,5 | disbudding, changing stables) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7,6 | Temperature control <15° in the calf stable | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7,7 | Relative humidity <75% in the calf stable | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7,8 | Experienced handlers | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 7,9 | Animal per person ratio as low as possible | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7,10 | Maintain resistant breeds or endemic stability | 2 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | Bovine respiratory diseases | BRSV | Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy |
|----|------|---|-----------------------------------|------|--|
| N° | | DISEASE BIOSECURITY MEASURES | | | |
| 1 | | Measures concerning animal movements | | | |
| _ | 1,1 | Closed herd / No movements | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| | 1,2 | Not taking part in cattle exhibitions | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| | -,- | Ensure free source or origin / no importation of infected | | | 3 |
| | 4.2 | animals (single source purchase, pre movement testing, | , | | |
| - | 1,3 | collecting information before purchase) | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| | 1,4 | Quarantine (at least 3 weeks, physically separated from other animals) | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| | | , | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| - | 1,5 | Reduce commingling when purchasing Divide calves in high and low risk groups based on veal calves | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| | 1,6 | risk classification | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| | -,- | Good transport conditions (safely, in a clean truck, decent | _ | _ | |
| | | loading ramp, no overcrowding, calm handling, as short as | | | |
| | 1,7 | possible, not passing through a sorting center) | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 2 | | Measures related to visitors | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | 2,1 | Access restriction for visitors + visitors control and register | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| | | In-house or clean boots and clothes for visitors (made | _ | _ | |
| | 2,2 | available by farmer) | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| | 2.2 | Personal working hygiene of professional visitors (boots, | _ | | |
| | 2,3 | clothes, hands,) (visitor own equipment) | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| | 2,4 | Usage of disinfection footbath | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| | 2,5 | Deny access to stables to cattle salesmen | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Vehicle access restriction / no vehicles in areas where | | | |
| | 2,6 | animals are kept/ passing by, separate access routes | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2,7 | Footbaths and hand washing facilities | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 3 | | Measures concerning direct or indirect contact with other animals or insects | | | |
| | 3,1 | Prevent contact with animals of neighbouring farms and wildlife (pigs and ruminants) (simple or doubles fences) | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| | 3,2 | Closed housing / locked doors (prevent contact with pets, carnivores, rodents, in stables) | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| | - ,- | Prevent access of pets in stables/ food storage facilities, | _ | _ | |
| | 3,3 | manure/litter disposal facilities, | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,4 | Proper carcass disposal, avoid exposure to scavengers | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,5 | Prevent dispersion of biological fluids during sample collection | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,6 | Storage of feed in clean and closed structures to prevent contamination | 2 | 0 | 2 |

| | | DISEASE | Bovine respiratory diseases | BRSV | Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy |
|---|------------|---|-----------------------------------|------|--|
| | 3,7 | Clean water and feed troughs regularly | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,8 | No access to surface water/ Prevent access to running or stagnant water in pastures | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,9 | pH drinking water under 8,0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,10 | Identification and proper disposal of contaminated feed | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| | 3,11 | Ticks: chemical treatments, environmental/biological control, check tick presence on entering animals and visitors Mosquitoes / biting flies: traps, chemical treatment, no stagnant water, biological control | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Rodents control program | | 0 | |
| | 3,13 | Prevent contact of farmer or worker with cloven hoofed | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,14 | animals from other farms | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 4 | | Measures concerning disease management | | | |
| | 4,1 | Monitoring and recording (animal identification/health record keeping, surveillance and monitoring) | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| | 7,1 | Identification and elimination/segregation of carriers/ | | | |
| | 4,2 | infected animals by regular testing | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| | 4,3 | Quick recognition, isolation and treatment of sick animals | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| | 4,4 | Vaccination | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| | 4,5 4,6 | Preventive treatments Hospital facilities and work organization (physically separate hospital pen, with separate boots and clothing, washing installation and gloves before entering the pen) | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| | 4,7 | Separate housing of relapses and chronic cases | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | 4,8 | Hospital ration with water and hay ad libitum, high level of protein and energy, vitamins and minerals | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | 4,9 | Frequent and thorough cleaning of quarantine and hospital pens and their feed and water places Injectable medication instead of oral (to control the actual | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| | 4,10 | uptake and dosage) | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | 4,11 | Effective and applicable treatment protocols and evaluation of the protocols | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| | 4,12 | Animal handling staff regular training | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| | 4,13 | Disease awareness by animal keepers | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| | 4,14 | Good assessment of illness by trained staff, constant criteria for disease detection | 2 | 1 | 1 |

| | | Bovine respiratory diseases | BRSV | Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy |
|-------|---|-----------------------------------|------|--|
| | DISEASE | | | |
| 4 1 5 | Training producers in terms of data collection, disease | , | _ | |
| 4,15 | detection and drug administration, | | 1 | <u> </u> |
| 4,16 | Use of stethoscope and thermometer to diagnose before treatment (no treatment without proper diagnosis) | , | 1 | |
| 5 | Measures concerning compartmentation | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| | Work organization (working from young to old animals, no | | | |
| 5,1 | shared equipment) | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 5,2 | Sick animals treated last | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 5,3 | Housing (density, ventilation, housing per sex) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Specific equipment: one bucket per calf, clean buckets and | | | |
| 5,4 | oesophageal feeders, | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| | Equipment for handling of manure should not be used for | | | |
| 5,5 | feed | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 5,6 | Cleaning and disinfection of feeding utensils | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | All in/all out system of each age group and each separate | | | |
| 5,7 | stable | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| | Calf group management: same age groups, small groups, | | | |
| 5,8 | separated from other age groups | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 6 | Measures concerning cleaning and disinfection | | | |
| 6.1 | Cleaning /disinfection of all possibly contaminated agricument | , | | |
| 6,1 | Cleaning/disinfection of all possibly contaminated equipment Cleaning stables before introduction of new calves, steam or | | 0 | U |
| 6,2 | hot water, thorough drying of multiple days | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | | _ | | |
| 6,3 | Sanitary vacancy ("vide sanitaire") | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 6,4 | Cleaning and disinfection of equipment after each usage | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| C F | Regular hands cleaning and disinfection (especially between | , | _ | |
| 6,5 | age groups) Proper cleaning and disinfection of surgical instruments and | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 6,6 | needles between animals | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0,0 | Animal transport vehicle and other vehicles leak proof, | ľ | | |
| | cleaned and disinfected before entry, through separate | | | |
| 6,7 | access routes. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 0,7 | Personal working hygiene of worker/farmer (boots, clothes, | | | |
| 6,8 | hands,) | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 7 | Measures concerning calf management | | | |
| | Calves feeding (sufficient supply of milk, no feeding of | | | |
| | infected milk, temperature control, adaptation to new diet, | | | |
| 7,1 | solid feed) | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| | Proper feeding (well-balanced ration, feeding procedures, | | | |
| 7,2 | adequate intake) | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| | Hutches / calves pen: individual, warm and dry, well | | | |
| 7,3 | ventilated, separate from others, clean and disinfected | 2 | 1 | 0 |

| | DISEASE | Bovine respiratory diseases | BRSV | Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy |
|------|--|-----------------------------------|------|--|
| 7.4 | Bedding and flooring (clean bedding, concrete floors, rubber | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 7,4 | mats) All interferences should be kept to a minimum (castration, | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 7,5 | disbudding, changing stables) | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 7,6 | Temperature control <15° in the calf stable | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 7,7 | Relative humidity <75% in the calf stable | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 7,8 | Experienced handlers | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| 7,9 | Animal per person ratio as low as possible | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 7,10 | Maintain resistant breeds or endemic stability | 2 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | Brucellosis | BVD | Campylo- bacteriosis |
|----|-----|---|-------------|-----|-------------------------|
| | | DISEASE | | | |
| N° | | BIOSECURITY MEASURES | | | |
| 1 | | Measures concerning animal movements | | | |
| | 1,1 | Closed herd / No movements | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| | 1,2 | Not taking part in cattle exhibitions Ensure free source or origin / no importation of infected | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| | 4.2 | animals (single source purchase, pre movement testing, | 2 | | |
| | 1,3 | collecting information before purchase) Quarantine (at least 3 weeks, physically separated from | 2 | 2 | U |
| | 1,4 | other animals) | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| | 1,5 | Reduce commingling when purchasing | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| | 1,6 | Divide calves in high and low risk groups based on veal calves risk classification | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | _,0 | Good transport conditions (safely, in a clean truck, decent | | _ | |
| | | loading ramp, no overcrowding, calm handling, as short as | | | |
| | 1,7 | possible, not passing through a sorting center) | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 2 | | Measures related to visitors | | | |
| | 2,1 | Access restriction for visitors + visitors control and register | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| | , | In-house or clean boots and clothes for visitors (made | | | |
| | 2,2 | available by farmer) | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| | | Personal working hygiene of professional visitors (boots, | | | |
| | 2,3 | clothes, hands,) (visitor own equipment) | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| | 2,4 | Usage of disinfection footbath | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| | 2,5 | Deny access to stables to cattle salesmen | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2,6 | Vehicle access restriction / no vehicles in areas where animals are kept/ passing by, separate access routes | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| | 2,7 | Footbaths and hand washing facilities | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| | | Measures concerning direct or indirect contact with other | | _ | |
| 3 | | animals or insects | | | |
| | 3,1 | Prevent contact with animals of neighbouring farms and wildlife (pigs and ruminants) (simple or doubles fences) | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| | 2 2 | Closed housing / locked doors (prevent contact with pets, | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| | 3,2 | carnivores, rodents, in stables) | | | 0 |
| | 3,3 | Prevent access of pets in stables/ food storage facilities, manure/litter disposal facilities, | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | 3,4 | Proper carcass disposal, avoid exposure to scavengers | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,5 | Prevent dispersion of biological fluids during sample collection | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,6 | Storage of feed in clean and closed structures to prevent contamination | 2 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | Brucellosis | BVD | Campylo- bacteriosis |
|---|-------|--|-------------|-----|-------------------------|
| | | DISEASE | | | |
| | 3,7 | Clean water and feed troughs regularly | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| | 3,8 | No access to surface water/ Prevent access to running or stagnant water in pastures | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,9 | pH drinking water under 8,0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,10 | Identification and proper disposal of contaminated feed | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,11 | Ticks: chemical treatments, environmental/biological control, check tick presence on entering animals and visitors Mosquitoes / biting flies: traps, chemical treatment, no | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,12 | stagnant water, biological control | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,13 | Rodents control program | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2.4.4 | Prevent contact of farmer or worker with cloven hoofed | _ | 0 | |
| 4 | 3,14 | animals from other farms Measures concerning disease management | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | 4,1 | Monitoring and recording (animal identification/health record keeping, surveillance and monitoring) | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| | 4,2 | Identification and elimination/segregation of carriers/infected animals by regular testing | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| | 4,3 | Quick recognition, isolation and treatment of sick animals | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| | 4,4 | Vaccination | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | 4,5 | Preventive treatments | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 4,6 | Hospital facilities and work organization (physically separate hospital pen, with separate boots and clothing, washing installation and gloves before entering the pen) | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| | 4,7 | Separate housing of relapses and chronic cases | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| | 4,8 | Hospital ration with water and hay ad libitum, high level of protein and energy, vitamins and minerals | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 4,9 | Frequent and thorough cleaning of quarantine and hospital pens and their feed and water places | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | 4,10 | Injectable medication instead of oral (to control the actual uptake and dosage) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 4,11 | Effective and applicable treatment protocols and evaluation of the protocols | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 4,12 | Animal handling staff regular training | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | 4,13 | Disease awareness by animal keepers | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| | 4,14 | Good assessment of illness by trained staff, constant criteria for disease detection | 1 | 2 | 1 |

| | | | Brucellosis | BVD | Campylo- bacteriosis |
|---|------|--|-------------|-----|-------------------------|
| | | DISEASE | | | |
| | 4,15 | Training producers in terms of data collection, disease detection and drug administration, | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | 4,16 | Use of stethoscope and thermometer to diagnose before treatment (no treatment without proper diagnosis) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | .,_0 | Measures concerning compartmentation | J | | J |
| | | Work organization (working from young to old animals, no | | | |
| | 5,1 | shared equipment) | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| | 5,2 | Sick animals treated last | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| | 5,3 | Housing (density, ventilation, housing per sex) | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| | | Specific equipment: one bucket per calf, clean buckets and | | | |
| | 5,4 | oesophageal feeders, | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Equipment for handling of manure should not be used for | | | |
| | 5,5 | feed | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | 5,6 | Cleaning and disinfection of feeding utensils | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| | | All in/all out system of each age group and each separate | | | |
| | 5,7 | stable | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| | | Calf group management: same age groups, small groups, | | | |
| | 5,8 | separated from other age groups | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 6 | | Measures concerning cleaning and disinfection | | | |
| | | | _ | | |
| | 6,1 | Cleaning/disinfection of all possibly contaminated equipment | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| | 6,2 | Cleaning stables before introduction of new calves, steam or hot water, thorough drying of multiple days | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| | | | | | |
| | 6,3 | Sanitary vacancy ("vide sanitaire") | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| | 6,4 | Cleaning and disinfection of equipment after each usage | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| | | Regular hands cleaning and disinfection (especially between | | | |
| | 6,5 | age groups) | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| | 6,6 | Proper cleaning and disinfection of surgical instruments and needles between animals | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| | 0,0 | | | | 1 |
| | | Animal transport vehicle and other vehicles leak proof, | | | |
| | 6,7 | cleaned and disinfected before entry, through separate access routes. | 1 | 2 | |
| | 0,7 | Personal working hygiene of worker/farmer (boots, clothes, | 1 | | U |
| | 6,8 | hands,) | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 7 | | Measures concerning calf management | _ | _ | J |
| | | Calves feeding (sufficient supply of milk, no feeding of | | | |
| | | infected milk, temperature control, adaptation to new diet, | | | |
| | 7,1 | solid feed) | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Proper feeding (well-balanced ration, feeding procedures, | | | |
| | 7,2 | adequate intake) | О | 1 | 0 |
| | - | Hutches / calves pen: individual, warm and dry, well | | | |
| | | ventilated, separate from others, clean and disinfected | Ī | | l |

| | | Brucellosis | BVD | Campylo- |
|------|--|-------------|-----|-------------|
| | | | | bacteriosis |
| | DISEASE | | | |
| | Bedding and flooring (clean bedding, concrete floors, rubber | | | |
| 7,4 | mats) | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | All interferences should be kept to a minimum (castration, | | | |
| 7,5 | disbudding, changing stables) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7,6 | Temperature control <15° in the calf stable | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7,7 | Relative humidity <75% in the calf stable | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7,8 | Experienced handlers | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 7,9 | Animal per person ratio as low as possible | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 7,10 | Maintain resistant breeds or endemic stability | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | Coccidiosis | Cryptosporidi osis |
|----|-------------|---|-------------|-----------------------|
| | | DISEASE | | |
| N° | | BIOSECURITY MEASURES | | |
| 1 | | Measures concerning animal movements | | |
| | 1,1 | Closed herd / No movements | 1 | 1 |
| | 1,2 | Not taking part in cattle exhibitions Ensure free source or origin / no importation of infected | 1 | 1 |
| | | animals (single source purchase, pre movement testing, | | |
| | 1,3 | collecting information before purchase) | 1 | 2 |
| | | Quarantine (at least 3 weeks, physically separated from | | |
| - | 1,4 | other animals) | 1 | 1 |
| | 1,5 | Reduce commingling when purchasing Divide calves in high and low risk groups based on veal calves | 2 | 0 |
| | 1,6 | risk classification | 1 | 0 |
| | _,- | Good transport conditions (safely, in a clean truck, decent | _ | |
| | | loading ramp, no overcrowding, calm handling, as short as | | |
| | 1,7 | possible, not passing through a sorting center) | 2 | 1 |
| 2 | | Measures related to visitors | | |
| | 2,1 | Access restriction for visitors + visitors control and register | 1 | 1 |
| | | In-house or clean boots and clothes for visitors (made | | |
| | 2,2 | available by farmer) | 1 | 2 |
| | 2,3 | Personal working hygiene of professional visitors (boots, clothes, hands,) (visitor own equipment) | 2 | 2 |
| | 2,4 | Usage of disinfection footbath | 2 | 2 |
| | 2,5 | Deny access to stables to cattle salesmen | 0 | 0 |
| | 2,6 | Vehicle access restriction / no vehicles in areas where animals are kept/ passing by, separate access routes | 1 | 1 |
| | 2,7 | Footbaths and hand washing facilities | 2 | 2 |
| | , | Measures concerning direct or indirect contact with other | | |
| 3 | | animals or insects | | |
| | 3,1 | Prevent contact with animals of neighbouring farms and wildlife (pigs and ruminants) (simple or doubles fences) | 1 | 1 |
| | 3,2 | Closed housing / locked doors (prevent contact with pets, carnivores, rodents, in stables) | 1 | 1 |
| | J, <u>L</u> | Prevent access of pets in stables/ food storage facilities, | | 1 |
| | 3,3 | manure/litter disposal facilities, | 1 | 1 |
| | 3,4 | Proper carcass disposal, avoid exposure to scavengers | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,5 | Prevent dispersion of biological fluids during sample collection | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,6 | Storage of feed in clean and closed structures to prevent contamination | 0 | 0 |

| | | | Coccidiosis | Cryptosporidi osis |
|---|------|---|-------------|-----------------------|
| | | DISEASE | | |
| | 3,7 | Clean water and feed troughs regularly | 2 | 1 |
| | 3,8 | No access to surface water/ Prevent access to running or stagnant water in pastures | 2 | 0 |
| | 3,9 | pH drinking water under 8,0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,10 | Identification and proper disposal of contaminated feed | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,11 | Ticks: chemical treatments, environmental/biological control, check tick presence on entering animals and visitors | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,12 | Mosquitoes / biting flies: traps, chemical treatment, no stagnant water, biological control | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,13 | Rodents control program | 0 | 1 |
| | | Prevent contact of farmer or worker with cloven hoofed | | |
| 4 | 3,14 | animals from other farms Measures concerning disease management | 0 | 0 |
| _ | | Monitoring and recording (animal identification/health | | |
| | 4,1 | record keeping, surveillance and monitoring) | 1 | 1 |
| | , | Identification and elimination/segregation of carriers/ | | |
| | 4,2 | infected animals by regular testing | 0 | 2 |
| | 4,3 | Quick recognition, isolation and treatment of sick animals | 2 | 2 |
| | 4,4 | Vaccination | 0 | 0 |
| | 4,5 | Preventive treatments | 0 | 2 |
| | 4,6 | Hospital facilities and work organization (physically separate hospital pen, with separate boots and clothing, washing installation and gloves before entering the pen) | 1 | 2 |
| | 4,7 | Separate housing of relapses and chronic cases | 0 | 0 |
| | 4,8 | Hospital ration with water and hay ad libitum, high level of protein and energy, vitamins and minerals | 1 | 0 |
| | 4,9 | Frequent and thorough cleaning of quarantine and hospital pens and their feed and water places | 2 | 2 |
| | 4,10 | Injectable medication instead of oral (to control the actual uptake and dosage) | 0 | 0 |
| | 4,11 | Effective and applicable treatment protocols and evaluation of the protocols | 1 | 0 |
| | 4,12 | Animal handling staff regular training | 0 | 0 |
| | 4,13 | Disease awareness by animal keepers | 1 | 0 |
| | 4,14 | Good assessment of illness by trained staff, constant criteria for disease detection | 1 | 1 |

| | | | Coccidiosis | Cryptosporidi osis |
|---|-------------------|---|-------------|-----------------------|
| | | DISEASE | | |
| | 4,15 | Training producers in terms of data collection, disease detection and drug administration, | 0 | 0 |
| | ., | Use of stethoscope and thermometer to diagnose before | | |
| | 4,16 | treatment (no treatment without proper diagnosis) | О | О |
| 5 | | Measures concerning compartmentation | | |
| | | Work organization (working from young to old animals, no | | |
| | 5,1 | shared equipment) | 2 | 1 |
| | 5,2 | Sick animals treated last | 1 | 2 |
| | 5,3 | Housing (density, ventilation, housing per sex) | 0 | 0 |
| | | Specific equipment: one bucket per calf, clean buckets and | | |
| | 5,4 | oesophageal feeders, | 0 | 2 |
| | | Equipment for handling of manure should not be used for | | |
| | 5,5 | feed | 1 | 2 |
| | 5,6 | Cleaning and disinfection of feeding utensils | 1 | 2 |
| | | All in/all out system of each age group and each separate | | |
| | 5,7 | stable | 2 | 1 |
| | | Calf group management: same age groups, small groups, | | |
| | 5,8 | separated from other age groups | 1 | 1 |
| 6 | | Measures concerning cleaning and disinfection | | |
| | C 4 | | | |
| | 6,1 | Cleaning/disinfection of all possibly contaminated equipment Cleaning stables before introduction of new calves, steam or | 2 | 2 |
| | 6,2 | hot water, thorough drying of multiple days | 2 | 2 |
| | | | | |
| | 6,3 | Sanitary vacancy ("vide sanitaire") | 1 | 2 |
| | 6,4 | Cleaning and disinfection of equipment after each usage | 2 | 2 |
| | | Regular hands cleaning and disinfection (especially between | | |
| | 6,5 | age groups) | 2 | 2 |
| | | Proper cleaning and disinfection of surgical instruments and | | |
| | 6,6 | needles between animals | 0 | 0 |
| | | Animal transport vehicle and other vehicles leak proof, | | |
| | | cleaned and disinfected before entry, through separate | | |
| | 6,7 | access routes. | 2 | 2 |
| | 6.0 | Personal working hygiene of worker/farmer (boots, clothes, | , | |
| 7 | 6,8 | hands,) Measures concerning calf management | 2 | 2 |
| | | Calves feeding (sufficient supply of milk, no feeding of | | |
| | | infected milk, temperature control, adaptation to new diet, | | |
| | 7,1 | solid feed) | 2 |) |
| | · , · | · | | - |
| | 7,2 | Proper feeding (well-balanced ration, feeding procedures, adequate intake) | 2 | 0 |
| _ | 1,4 | | | |
| | 7 2 | Hutches / calves pen: individual, warm and dry, well | _ | |
| | 7,3 | ventilated, separate from others, clean and disinfected | 0 | |

| | DISEASE | Coccidiosis | Cryptosporidi osis |
|------|--|-------------|-----------------------|
| | Bedding and flooring (clean bedding, concrete floors, rubber | | |
| 7,4 | mats) | 2 | 2 |
| | All interferences should be kept to a minimum (castration, | | |
| 7,5 | disbudding, changing stables) | 0 | 0 |
| 7,6 | Temperature control <15° in the calf stable | 2 | 0 |
| 7,7 | Relative humidity <75% in the calf stable | 2 | 0 |
| 7,8 | Experienced handlers | 0 | 0 |
| 7,9 | Animal per person ratio as low as possible | 2 | 0 |
| 7,10 | Maintain resistant breeds or endemic stability | 0 | 2 |

| | | | Dermatophytosis/ | Diarrhea / |
|----|-----|---|------------------|------------|
| | | | -mycosis | enteritis |
| | | | | |
| | | DISEASE | | |
| N° | | BIOSECURITY MEASURES | | |
| 1 | | Measures concerning animal movements | | |
| | 1,1 | Closed herd / No movements | 0 | 2 |
| | 1,2 | Not taking part in cattle exhibitions | 0 | 1 |
| | | Ensure free source or origin / no importation of infected | | |
| | 1 2 | animals (single source purchase, pre movement testing, | 0 | 2 |
| | 1,3 | collecting information before purchase) Quarantine (at least 3 weeks, physically separated from | 0 | |
| | 1,4 | other animals) | 0 | 1 |
| | | , | | 1 |
| | 1,5 | Reduce commingling when purchasing Divide calves in high and low risk groups based on veal calves | 0 | 1 |
| | 1,6 | risk classification | 0 | 0 |
| | , | Good transport conditions (safely, in a clean truck, decent | | |
| | | loading ramp, no overcrowding, calm handling, as short as | | |
| | 1,7 | possible, not passing through a sorting center) | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | | Measures related to visitors | | |
| | | | | |
| | 2,1 | Access restriction for visitors + visitors control and register | 0 | 1 |
| | | In-house or clean boots and clothes for visitors (made | _ | |
| | 2,2 | available by farmer) | 0 | 2 |
| | 2.2 | Personal working hygiene of professional visitors (boots, | | 2 |
| | 2,3 | clothes, hands,) (visitor own equipment) | 0 | 2 |
| | 2,4 | Usage of disinfection footbath | 0 | 2 |
| | 2,5 | Deny access to stables to cattle salesmen | 0 | 0 |
| | | Vehicle access restriction / no vehicles in areas where | | |
| | 2,6 | animals are kept/ passing by, separate access routes | 0 | 0 |
| | 2,7 | Footbaths and hand washing facilities | 0 | 2 |
| | | Measures concerning direct or indirect contact with other | | |
| 3 | | animals or insects | | |
| | | Prevent contact with animals of neighbouring farms and | | |
| | 3,1 | wildlife (pigs and ruminants) (simple or doubles fences) | 0 | 1 |
| | | Closed housing / locked doors (prevent contact with pets, | | |
| | 3,2 | carnivores, rodents, in stables) | 0 | 2 |
| | | Prevent access of pets in stables/ food storage facilities, | | |
| | 3,3 | manure/litter disposal facilities, | 0 | 1 |
| | 3,4 | Proper carcass disposal, avoid exposure to scavengers | 0 | 0 |
| | | Prevent dispersion of biological fluids during sample | | |
| | 3,5 | collection | 0 | 0 |
| | | Storage of feed in clean and closed structures to prevent | | |
| | 3,6 | contamination | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | Diarrhea / |
|---|------|---|----------|------------|
| | | | -mycosis | enteritis |
| | | DISEASE | | |
| | 3,7 | Clean water and feed troughs regularly | 0 | 2 |
| | 2.0 | No access to surface water/ Prevent access to running or | | 0 |
| | 3,8 | stagnant water in pastures | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,9 | pH drinking water under 8,0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,10 | Identification and proper disposal of contaminated feed | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,11 | Ticks: chemical treatments, environmental/biological control, check tick presence on entering animals and visitors | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,12 | Mosquitoes / biting flies: traps, chemical treatment, no stagnant water, biological control | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,13 | Rodents control program | 0 | 0 |
| | | Prevent contact of farmer or worker with cloven hoofed | | |
| 4 | 3,14 | animals from other farms Measures concerning disease management | 0 | 0 |
| - | | Monitoring and recording (animal identification/health | | |
| | 4,1 | record keeping, surveillance and monitoring) | 0 | 2 |
| | | Identification and elimination/segregation of carriers/ | | |
| | 4,2 | infected animals by regular testing | 0 | 2 |
| | 4,3 | Quick recognition, isolation and treatment of sick animals | 2 | 2 |
| | 4,4 | Vaccination | 0 | 2 |
| | 4,5 | Preventive treatments | 0 | 2 |
| | 4,6 | Hospital facilities and work organization (physically separate hospital pen, with separate boots and clothing, washing installation and gloves before entering the pen) | 1 | 2 |
| | 4,7 | Separate housing of relapses and chronic cases | 0 | 0 |
| | , | Hospital ration with water and hay ad libitum, high level of | | |
| | 4,8 | protein and energy, vitamins and minerals | 0 | 2 |
| | 4,9 | Frequent and thorough cleaning of quarantine and hospital pens and their feed and water places | 0 | 2 |
| | 4,10 | Injectable medication instead of oral (to control the actual uptake and dosage) | 0 | 0 |
| | 4,11 | Effective and applicable treatment protocols and evaluation of the protocols | 0 | 1 |
| | 4,12 | Animal handling staff regular training | 1 | 2 |
| | 4,13 | Disease awareness by animal keepers | 1 | 1 |
| | 4,14 | Good assessment of illness by trained staff, constant criteria for disease detection | 1 | 1 |

| | | | Dermatophytosis/ | Diarrhea / |
|---|------------|--|------------------|-------------|
| | | | -mycosis | enteritis , |
| | | | | |
| | | DISEASE | | |
| | | Training producers in terms of data collection, disease | | |
| | 4,15 | detection and drug administration, | 1 | 0 |
| | | Use of stethoscope and thermometer to diagnose before | | |
| | 4,16 | treatment (no treatment without proper diagnosis) | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | | Measures concerning compartmentation | | |
| | - 4 | Work organization (working from young to old animals, no | | |
| - | 5,1 | shared equipment) | 2 | 2 |
| | 5,2 | Sick animals treated last | 2 | 1 |
| _ | 5,3 | Housing (density, ventilation, housing per sex) | 2 | 2 |
| | E /I | Specific equipment: one bucket per calf, clean buckets and | 0 | 2 |
| | 5,4 | oesophageal feeders, | 0 | 2 |
| | 5,5 | Equipment for handling of manure should not be used for feed | 0 | 2 |
| | 5,6 | Cleaning and disinfection of feeding utensils | 0 | 2 |
| | 5,0 | | 0 | |
| | | All in/all out system of each age group and each separate | | |
| | 5,7 | stable | 0 | 2 |
| | . 0 | Calf group management: same age groups, small groups, | | 4 |
| 6 | 5,8 | separated from other age groups | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | | Measures concerning cleaning and disinfection | | |
| | 6,1 | Cleaning/disinfection of all possibly contaminated equipment | 2 | 2 |
| | -,- | Cleaning stables before introduction of new calves, steam or | _ | _ |
| | 6,2 | hot water, thorough drying of multiple days | 2 | 2 |
| | 6,3 | Sanitary vacancy ("vide sanitaire") | 2 | 1 |
| | | | 2 | 2 |
| | 6,4 | Cleaning and disinfection of equipment after each usage Regular hands cleaning and disinfection (especially between | | |
| | 6,5 | age groups) | 2 | 2 |
| | 0,5 | Proper cleaning and disinfection of surgical instruments and | | 2 |
| | 6,6 | needles between animals | 2 | 0 |
| | .,. | Animal transport vehicle and other vehicles leak proof, | _ | |
| | | cleaned and disinfected before entry, through separate | | |
| | 6,7 | access routes. | 0 | 2 |
| | -7: | Personal working hygiene of worker/farmer (boots, clothes, | - | _ |
| | 6,8 | hands,) | 0 | 2 |
| 7 | | Measures concerning calf management | | |
| | | Calves feeding (sufficient supply of milk, no feeding of | | |
| | | infected milk, temperature control, adaptation to new diet, | | |
| | 7,1 | solid feed) | 0 | 2 |
| | | Proper feeding (well-balanced ration, feeding procedures, | | |
| | 7,2 | adequate intake) | 2 | 2 |
| | | Hutches / calves pen: individual, warm and dry, well | | |
| | | | | |

| | | Dermatophytosis/ | Diarrhea / |
|------|--|------------------|------------|
| | | -mycosis | enteritis |
| | | | |
| | DISEASE | | |
| | Bedding and flooring (clean bedding, concrete floors, rubber | | |
| 7,4 | mats) | 2 | 2 |
| | All interferences should be kept to a minimum (castration, | | |
| 7,5 | disbudding, changing stables) | 0 | 2 |
| 7,6 | Temperature control <15° in the calf stable | 0 | 0 |
| 7,7 | Relative humidity <75% in the calf stable | 0 | 0 |
| 7,8 | Experienced handlers | 1 | 2 |
| 7,9 | Animal per person ratio as low as possible | 0 | 2 |
| 7,10 | Maintain resistant breeds or endemic stability | 0 | 2 |

| | | DISEASE | E. Coli (verotoxic) | Enterotoxemi a (Clostridium spp) | Enzootic bovine leucosis |
|----|-----|--|------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| N° | | BIOSECURITY MEASURES | | | |
| 1 | | Measures concerning animal movements | | | |
| | 1,1 | Closed herd / No movements | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| | 1,2 | Not taking part in cattle exhibitions | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Ensure free source or origin / no importation of infected animals (single source purchase, pre movement testing, | | | |
| | 1,3 | collecting information before purchase) | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| | | Quarantine (at least 3 weeks, physically separated from | | | |
| | 1,4 | other animals) | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| | 1,5 | Reduce commingling when purchasing | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | 1,6 | Divide calves in high and low risk groups based on veal calves risk classification | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | 1,0 | Good transport conditions (safely, in a clean truck, decent | | | 1 |
| | | loading ramp, no overcrowding, calm handling, as short as | | | |
| | 1,7 | possible, not passing through a sorting center) | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 2 | | Measures related to visitors | | | |
| | 2,1 | Access restriction for visitors + visitors control and register | 1 | 0 | |
| | ۷,1 | In-house or clean boots and clothes for visitors (made | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| | 2,2 | available by farmer) | 2 | 0 | О |
| | , | Personal working hygiene of professional visitors (boots, | | | |
| | 2,3 | clothes, hands,) (visitor own equipment) | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2,4 | Usage of disinfection footbath | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2,5 | Deny access to stables to cattle salesmen | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2,6 | Vehicle access restriction / no vehicles in areas where animals are kept/ passing by, separate access routes | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2,7 | Footbaths and hand washing facilities | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | | Measures concerning direct or indirect contact with other animals or insects | | | |
| | 3,1 | Prevent contact with animals of neighbouring farms and wildlife (pigs and ruminants) (simple or doubles fences) | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,2 | Closed housing / locked doors (prevent contact with pets, carnivores, rodents, in stables) | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,3 | Prevent access of pets in stables/ food storage facilities, manure/litter disposal facilities, | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,4 | Proper carcass disposal, avoid exposure to scavengers | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,5 | Prevent dispersion of biological fluids during sample collection | 0 | | 1 |
| | 3,6 | Storage of feed in clean and closed structures to prevent contamination | 1 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | E. Coli | Enterotoxemi | Enzootic bovine |
|---|------|---|-------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | | | (verotoxic) | a (Clostridium | leucosis |
| | | | | spp) | |
| | | DISEASE | | | |
| | 3,7 | Clean water and feed troughs regularly | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | No access to surface water/ Prevent access to running or | | | |
| | 3,8 | stagnant water in pastures | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,9 | pH drinking water under 8,0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,10 | Identification and proper disposal of contaminated feed | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,11 | Ticks: chemical treatments, environmental/biological control, check tick presence on entering animals and visitors | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | 3,12 | Mosquitoes / biting flies: traps, chemical treatment, no stagnant water, biological control | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | 3,13 | Rodents control program | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2.44 | Prevent contact of farmer or worker with cloven hoofed | 0 | 0 | |
| 4 | 3,14 | animals from other farms Measures concerning disease management | 0 | 0 | U |
| - | | Monitoring and recording (animal identification/health | | | |
| | 4,1 | record keeping, surveillance and monitoring) | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | | Identification and elimination/segregation of carriers/ | | | |
| | 4,2 | infected animals by regular testing | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | 4,3 | Quick recognition, isolation and treatment of sick animals | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| | 4,4 | Vaccination | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| | 4,5 | Preventive treatments | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 4,6 | Hospital facilities and work organization (physically separate hospital pen, with separate boots and clothing, washing installation and gloves before entering the pen) | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| | 4,7 | Separate housing of relapses and chronic cases | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 4,8 | Hospital ration with water and hay ad libitum, high level of protein and energy, vitamins and minerals | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | ,- | Frequent and thorough cleaning of quarantine and hospital | | | |
| | 4,9 | pens and their feed and water places | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Injectable medication instead of oral (to control the actual | | | |
| | 4,10 | uptake and dosage) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 4,11 | Effective and applicable treatment protocols and evaluation of the protocols | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 4,12 | Animal handling staff regular training | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| | 4,13 | Disease awareness by animal keepers | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | 4,14 | Good assessment of illness by trained staff, constant criteria for disease detection | 0 | 0 | 1 |

| | | | E. Coli | Enterotoxemi | Enzootic bovine |
|---|------|--|-------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | | | (verotoxic) | a (Clostridium | |
| | | | , | spp) | |
| | | DISEASE | | | |
| | | Training producers in terms of data collection, disease | | | |
| | 4,15 | detection and drug administration, | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | | Use of stethoscope and thermometer to diagnose before | | | |
| | 4,16 | treatment (no treatment without proper diagnosis) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | | Measures concerning compartmentation | | | |
| | | Work organization (working from young to old animals, no | _ | | |
| | 5,1 | shared equipment) | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| | 5,2 | Sick animals treated last | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | 5,3 | Housing (density, ventilation, housing per sex) | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| | _ , | Specific equipment: one bucket per calf, clean buckets and | | | |
| | 5,4 | oesophageal feeders, | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Equipment for handling of manure should not be used for | 2 | | |
| | 5,5 | feed | 2 | | 0 |
| | 5,6 | Cleaning and disinfection of feeding utensils | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | All in/all out system of each age group and each separate | | | |
| | 5,7 | stable | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Calf group management: same age groups, small groups, | | | |
| | 5,8 | separated from other age groups | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 6 | | Measures concerning cleaning and disinfection | | | |
| | 6,1 | Cleaning/disinfection of all possibly contaminated equipment | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| | 0,1 | Cleaning stables before introduction of new calves, steam or | | | |
| | 6,2 | hot water, thorough drying of multiple days | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | 6,3 | Sanitary vacancy ("vide sanitaire") | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | 6,4 | Cleaning and disinfection of equipment after each usage | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| | 0,4 | Regular hands cleaning and disinfection (especially between | | 0 | 2 |
| | 6,5 | age groups) | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | 0,5 | Proper cleaning and disinfection of surgical instruments and | | | |
| | 6,6 | needles between animals | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | | Animal transport vehicle and other vehicles leak proof, | | | |
| | | cleaned and disinfected before entry, through separate | | | |
| | 6,7 | access routes. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Personal working hygiene of worker/farmer (boots, clothes, | | | |
| | 6,8 | hands,) | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | | Measures concerning calf management | | | |
| | | Calves feeding (sufficient supply of milk, no feeding of | | | |
| | | infected milk, temperature control, adaptation to new diet, | | | |
| | 7,1 | solid feed) | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| | | Proper feeding (well-balanced ration, feeding procedures, | | | |
| | 7,2 | adequate intake) | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | | Hutches / calves pen: individual, warm and dry, well | | | |
| | 7,3 | ventilated, separate from others, clean and disinfected | 2 | 0 | 2 |

| | | | Enterotoxemi a (Clostridium spp) | Enzootic bovine leucosis |
|------|--|---|--|-----------------------------|
| | DISEASE | | | |
| | Bedding and flooring (clean bedding, concrete floors, rubber | | | |
| 7,4 | mats) | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | All interferences should be kept to a minimum (castration, | | | |
| 7,5 | disbudding, changing stables) | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 7,6 | Temperature control <15° in the calf stable | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 7,7 | Relative humidity <75% in the calf stable | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 7,8 | Experienced handlers | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| 7,9 | Animal per person ratio as low as possible | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7,10 | Maintain resistant breeds or endemic stability | 0 | 2 | 0 |

| | | DISEASE | Foot and Mouth Disease | Giardiasis | Infectious Bovine Keratoconjunc tivitis |
|----|-----|---|---------------------------|------------|--|
| N° | | BIOSECURITY MEASURES | | | |
| 1 | | Measures concerning animal movements | | | |
| | 1,1 | Closed herd / No movements | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| | 1,2 | Not taking part in cattle exhibitions Ensure free source or origin / no importation of infected | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| | | animals (single source purchase, pre movement testing, | | | |
| | 1,3 | collecting information before purchase) | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| | | Quarantine (at least 3 weeks, physically separated from | | | |
| | 1,4 | other animals) | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | 1,5 | Reduce commingling when purchasing | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | 1.6 | Divide calves in high and low risk groups based on veal calves risk classification | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 1,6 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Good transport conditions (safely, in a clean truck, decent loading ramp, no overcrowding, calm handling, as short as | | | |
| | 1,7 | possible, not passing through a sorting center) | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 2 | | Measures related to visitors | | | |
| | | | | _ | |
| | 2,1 | Access restriction for visitors + visitors control and register | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| | 2,2 | In-house or clean boots and clothes for visitors (made available by farmer) | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| | ۷,۷ | Personal working hygiene of professional visitors (boots, | 2 | | 0 |
| | 2,3 | clothes, hands,) (visitor own equipment) | 2 | 2 | О |
| | 2,4 | Usage of disinfection footbath | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| | 2,5 | Deny access to stables to cattle salesmen | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2,6 | Vehicle access restriction / no vehicles in areas where animals are kept/ passing by, separate access routes | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| | 2,7 | Footbaths and hand washing facilities | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 3 | | Measures concerning direct or indirect contact with other animals or insects | | | |
| | 3,1 | Prevent contact with animals of neighbouring farms and wildlife (pigs and ruminants) (simple or doubles fences) | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| | 3,2 | Closed housing / locked doors (prevent contact with pets, carnivores, rodents, in stables) | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | 3,3 | Prevent access of pets in stables/ food storage facilities, manure/litter disposal facilities, | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | 3,4 | Proper carcass disposal, avoid exposure to scavengers | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| | 3,5 | Prevent dispersion of biological fluids during sample collection | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,6 | Storage of feed in clean and closed structures to prevent contamination | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | DISEASE | Foot and Mouth Disease | Giardiasis | Infectious Bovine Keratoconjunc tivitis |
|------|--|---------------------------|------------|--|
| 3,7 | Clean water and feed troughs regularly | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 3,8 | No access to surface water/ Prevent access to running or stagnant water in pastures | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3,9 | pH drinking water under 8,0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3,10 | Identification and proper disposal of contaminated feed | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3,11 | Ticks: chemical treatments, environmental/biological control, check tick presence on entering animals and visitors Mosquitoes / biting flies: traps, chemical treatment, no | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3,12 | stagnant water, biological control | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 3,13 | Rodents control program | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 3,14 | Prevent contact of farmer or worker with cloven hoofed animals from other farms | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Measures concerning disease management | 2 | 0 | U |
| | Monitoring and recording (animal identification/health | | | |
| 4,1 | record keeping, surveillance and monitoring) | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | Identification and elimination/segregation of carriers/ | | | |
| 4,2 | infected animals by regular testing | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 4,3 | Quick recognition, isolation and treatment of sick animals | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 4,4 | Vaccination | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 4,5 | Preventive treatments | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 4,6 | Hospital facilities and work organization (physically separate hospital pen, with separate boots and clothing, washing installation and gloves before entering the pen) | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| 4,7 | Separate housing of relapses and chronic cases | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4,8 | Hospital ration with water and hay ad libitum, high level of protein and energy, vitamins and minerals | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4,9 | Frequent and thorough cleaning of quarantine and hospital pens and their feed and water places Injectable medication instead of oral (to control the actual | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 4,10 | uptake and dosage) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4,11 | Effective and applicable treatment protocols and evaluation of the protocols | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 4,12 | Animal handling staff regular training | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 4,13 | Disease awareness by animal keepers | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 4,14 | Good assessment of illness by trained staff, constant criteria for disease detection | 1 | 1 | 0 |

| | DISEASE | Foot and Mouth Disease | Giardiasis | Infectious Bovine Keratoconjunc tivitis |
|-----------------|--|---------------------------|------------|--|
| 4,15 | Training producers in terms of data collection, disease detection and drug administration, | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | Use of stethoscope and thermometer to diagnose before | | | |
| 4,16 | treatment (no treatment without proper diagnosis) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Measures concerning compartmentation | | | |
| | Work organization (working from young to old animals, no | | | _ |
| 5,1 | shared equipment) | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 5,2 | Sick animals treated last | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 5,3 | Housing (density, ventilation, housing per sex) | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | Specific equipment: one bucket per calf, clean buckets and | | _ | |
| 5,4 | oesophageal feeders, | 0 | 2 | U |
| | Equipment for handling of manure should not be used for feed | 0 | , | ا |
| 5,5 5,6 | Cleaning and disinfection of feeding utensils | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 3,0 | | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | All in/all out system of each age group and each separate | | | |
| 5,7 | stable | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| | Calf group management: same age groups, small groups, separated from other age groups | 0 | 1 | |
| 5,8 6 | Measures concerning cleaning and disinfection | U | 1 | U |
| | Measures concerning cleaning and distinction | | | |
| 6,1 | Cleaning/disinfection of all possibly contaminated equipment | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| | Cleaning stables before introduction of new calves, steam or | | | |
| 6,2 | hot water, thorough drying of multiple days | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 6,3 | Sanitary vacancy ("vide sanitaire") | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 6,4 | Cleaning and disinfection of equipment after each usage | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| | Regular hands cleaning and disinfection (especially between | | | |
| 6,5 | age groups) | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| | Proper cleaning and disinfection of surgical instruments and | | _ | |
| 6,6 | needles between animals | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | Animal transport vehicle and other vehicles leak proof, | | | |
| | cleaned and disinfected before entry, through separate | _ | _ | |
| 6,7 | access routes. | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 6 0 | Personal working hygiene of worker/farmer (boots, clothes, | , | 2 | ا |
| 6,8 7 | hands,) Measures concerning calf management | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| | Calves feeding (sufficient supply of milk, no feeding of | | | |
| | infected milk, temperature control, adaptation to new diet, | | | |
| 7,1 | solid feed) | 0 | 0 | О |
| | Proper feeding (well-balanced ration, feeding procedures, | | | |
| 7,2 | adequate intake) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Hutches / calves pen: individual, warm and dry, well | | | |
| 7,3 | ventilated, separate from others, clean and disinfected | 0 | 2 | О |

| | DISEASE | Foot and Mouth Disease | Giardiasis | Infectious Bovine Keratoconjunc tivitis |
|------|--|---------------------------|------------|--|
| | Bedding and flooring (clean bedding, concrete floors, rubber | | _ | |
| 7,4 | mats) | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | All interferences should be kept to a minimum (castration, | | | |
| 7,5 | disbudding, changing stables) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7,6 | Temperature control <15° in the calf stable | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7,7 | Relative humidity <75% in the calf stable | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7,8 | Experienced handlers | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 7,9 | Animal per person ratio as low as possible | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 7,10 | Maintain resistant breeds or endemic stability | О | 2 | 0 |

| | | | Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheiti | Leptospirosis |
|----|-----|---|--|---------------|
| | | DISEASE | s(IBR) | |
| N° | | BIOSECURITY MEASURES | ` ' | |
| 1 | | Measures concerning animal movements | | |
| | 1,1 | Closed herd / No movements | 2 | 2 |
| | 1,2 | Not taking part in cattle exhibitions Ensure free source or origin / no importation of infected | 2 | 0 |
| | 1,3 | animals (single source purchase, pre movement testing, collecting information before purchase) | 2 | 1 |
| | 1,4 | Quarantine (at least 3 weeks, physically separated from other animals) | 2 | 2 |
| | 1,5 | Reduce commingling when purchasing | 2 | 2 |
| | 1,6 | Divide calves in high and low risk groups based on veal calves risk classification | 2 | 0 |
| | 1 7 | Good transport conditions (safely, in a clean truck, decent loading ramp, no overcrowding, calm handling, as short as | 2 | 0 |
| 2 | 1,7 | possible, not passing through a sorting center) Measures related to visitors | Ζ | U |
| _ | | | | |
| | 2,1 | Access restriction for visitors + visitors control and register | 2 | 0 |
| | 2,2 | In-house or clean boots and clothes for visitors (made available by farmer) | 2 | 0 |
| | 2,3 | Personal working hygiene of professional visitors (boots, clothes, hands,) (visitor own equipment) | 2 | 0 |
| | 2,4 | Usage of disinfection footbath | 2 | 0 |
| | 2,5 | Deny access to stables to cattle salesmen | 0 | 0 |
| | 2,6 | Vehicle access restriction / no vehicles in areas where animals are kept/ passing by, separate access routes | 2 | 0 |
| | 2,7 | Footbaths and hand washing facilities | 2 | 0 |
| 3 | | Measures concerning direct or indirect contact with other animals or insects | | |
| | 3,1 | Prevent contact with animals of neighbouring farms and wildlife (pigs and ruminants) (simple or doubles fences) | 2 | 2 |
| | 3,2 | Closed housing / locked doors (prevent contact with pets, carnivores, rodents, in stables) | 1 | 2 |
| | 3,3 | Prevent access of pets in stables/ food storage facilities, manure/litter disposal facilities, | 1 | 0 |
| | 3,4 | Proper carcass disposal, avoid exposure to scavengers | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,5 | Prevent dispersion of biological fluids during sample collection | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,6 | Storage of feed in clean and closed structures to prevent contamination | 0 | 2 |

| | | DISEASE | Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheiti s(IBR) | Leptospirosis |
|---|------------|--|--|---------------|
| | 3,7 | Clean water and feed troughs regularly | 1 | 2 |
| | 3,8 | No access to surface water/ Prevent access to running or stagnant water in pastures | 0 | 2 |
| | 3,9 | pH drinking water under 8,0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,10 | Identification and proper disposal of contaminated feed | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,11 | Ticks: chemical treatments, environmental/biological control, check tick presence on entering animals and visitors | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,12 | Mosquitoes / biting flies: traps, chemical treatment, no stagnant water, biological control | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,13 | Rodents control program | 0 | 2 |
| | 3,14 | Prevent contact of farmer or worker with cloven hoofed animals from other farms | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | -, | Measures concerning disease management | J | |
| | 4,1 | Monitoring and recording (animal identification/health record keeping, surveillance and monitoring) | 2 | 1 |
| | 4,2 | Identification and elimination/segregation of carriers/infected animals by regular testing | 2 | 2 |
| | 4,3 | Quick recognition, isolation and treatment of sick animals | 1 | 1 |
| | 4,4 | Vaccination | 2 | 0 |
| | 4,5 4,6 | Preventive treatments Hospital facilities and work organization (physically separate hospital pen, with separate boots and clothing, washing installation and gloves before entering the pen) | 2 | 0 |
| | 4,7 | Separate housing of relapses and chronic cases | 0 | 0 |
| | 4,8 | Hospital ration with water and hay ad libitum, high level of protein and energy, vitamins and minerals | 1 | 0 |
| | 4,9 | Frequent and thorough cleaning of quarantine and hospital pens and their feed and water places | 2 | 0 |
| | 4,10 | Injectable medication instead of oral (to control the actual uptake and dosage) | 0 | 0 |
| | 4,11 | Effective and applicable treatment protocols and evaluation of the protocols | 1 | 0 |
| | 4,12 | Animal handling staff regular training | 1 | 1 |
| | 4,13 | Disease awareness by animal keepers | 1 | 1 |
| | 4,14 | Good assessment of illness by trained staff, constant criteria for disease detection | 1 | 1 |

| | | DISEASE | Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheiti s(IBR) | Leptospirosis |
|-----------------|-------------|---|--|---------------|
| | 4,15 | Training producers in terms of data collection, disease detection and drug administration, | 1 | 1 |
| | | Use of stethoscope and thermometer to diagnose before | | |
| \vdash | 4,16 | treatment (no treatment without proper diagnosis) | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | | Measures concerning compartmentation | | |
| | Е 1 | Work organization (working from young to old animals, no | , | 0 |
| \vdash | 5,1 5,2 | shared equipment) Sick animals treated last | 1 | 0 |
| | 5,2 5,3 | Housing (density, ventilation, housing per sex) | 2 | 0 |
| | <i>ک</i> ,ک | Specific equipment: one bucket per calf, clean buckets and | 2 | U |
| | 5,4 | oesophageal feeders, | 0 | 0 |
| | - | Equipment for handling of manure should not be used for | | |
| | 5,5 | feed | 1 | 1 |
| | 5,6 | Cleaning and disinfection of feeding utensils | 2 | 1 |
| | | All in/all out system of each age group and each separate | | |
| | 5,7 | stable | 2 | 0 |
| | | Calf group management: same age groups, small groups, | | |
| | 5,8 | separated from other age groups | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | | Measures concerning cleaning and disinfection | | |
| | | | | |
| | 6,1 | Cleaning/disinfection of all possibly contaminated equipment Cleaning stables before introduction of new calves, steam or | 2 | 1 |
| | 6,2 | hot water, thorough drying of multiple days | 2 | 1 |
| | | | 2 | 1 |
| | 6,3 | Sanitary vacancy ("vide sanitaire") | 2 | 1 |
| | 6,4 | Cleaning and disinfection of equipment after each usage | 2 | 1 |
| | 6,5 | Regular hands cleaning and disinfection (especially between age groups) | 2 | 1 |
| | 0,5 | Proper cleaning and disinfection of surgical instruments and | 2 | 1 |
| | 6,6 | needles between animals | 2 | 1 |
| | | Animal transport vehicle and other vehicles leak proof, | | |
| | | cleaned and disinfected before entry, through separate | | |
| | 6,7 | access routes. | 2 | 2 |
| | | Personal working hygiene of worker/farmer (boots, clothes, | | |
| | 6,8 | hands,) | 2 | 0 |
| 7 | | Measures concerning calf management | | |
| | | Calves feeding (sufficient supply of milk, no feeding of | | |
| | 7,1 | infected milk, temperature control, adaptation to new diet, solid feed) | 0 | n |
| \vdash | , , ⊥ | , | | |
| | 7,2 | Proper feeding (well-balanced ration, feeding procedures, adequate intake) | 0 | |
| | 1,4 | aucquate iiitake) | U | U |
| $\vdash \vdash$ | | Hutches / calves pen: individual, warm and dry, well | | |

| | DISEASE | Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheiti s(IBR) | Leptospirosis |
|------|--|--|---------------|
| 7.4 | Bedding and flooring (clean bedding, concrete floors, rubber mats) | 1 | 0 |
| 7,4 | All interferences should be kept to a minimum (castration, | | U |
| 7,5 | disbudding, changing stables) | 2 | 0 |
| 7,6 | Temperature control <15° in the calf stable | 0 | 0 |
| 7,7 | Relative humidity <75% in the calf stable | 0 | 0 |
| 7,8 | Experienced handlers | 1 | 1 |
| 7,9 | Animal per person ratio as low as possible | 2 | 0 |
| 7,10 | Maintain resistant breeds or endemic stability | 0 | 0 |

| | | | Lice and ectoparasites | Listeriosis |
|----|-----|---|------------------------|-------------|
| | | DISEASE | | |
| N° | | BIOSECURITY MEASURES | | |
| 1 | | Measures concerning animal movements | | |
| | 1,1 | Closed herd / No movements | 2 | 0 |
| | 1,2 | Not taking part in cattle exhibitions Ensure free source or origin / no importation of infected | 0 | 0 |
| | 1,3 | animals (single source purchase, pre movement testing, collecting information before purchase) | 2 | 0 |
| | 1,4 | Quarantine (at least 3 weeks, physically separated from other animals) | 1 | 0 |
| | 1,5 | Reduce commingling when purchasing | 0 | 0 |
| | 1,6 | Divide calves in high and low risk groups based on veal calves risk classification | 0 | 0 |
| | 1,7 | Good transport conditions (safely, in a clean truck, decent loading ramp, no overcrowding, calm handling, as short as possible, not passing through a sorting center) | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | | Measures related to visitors | | |
| | | | | |
| | 2,1 | Access restriction for visitors + visitors control and register | 1 | 1 |
| | 2,2 | In-house or clean boots and clothes for visitors (made available by farmer) | 2 | 1 |
| | 2,3 | Personal working hygiene of professional visitors (boots, clothes, hands,) (visitor own equipment) | 1 | 1 |
| | 2,4 | Usage of disinfection footbath | 1 | 2 |
| | 2,5 | Deny access to stables to cattle salesmen | 0 | 0 |
| | 2,6 | Vehicle access restriction / no vehicles in areas where animals are kept/ passing by, separate access routes | 0 | 1 |
| | 2,7 | Footbaths and hand washing facilities | 0 | 2 |
| 3 | | Measures concerning direct or indirect contact with other animals or insects | | |
| | 3,1 | Prevent contact with animals of neighbouring farms and wildlife (pigs and ruminants) (simple or doubles fences) | 2 | 2 |
| | 3,2 | Closed housing / locked doors (prevent contact with pets, carnivores, rodents, in stables) | 0 | 2 |
| | 3,3 | Prevent access of pets in stables/ food storage facilities, manure/litter disposal facilities, | 0 | 2 |
| | 3,4 | Proper carcass disposal, avoid exposure to scavengers | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,5 | Prevent dispersion of biological fluids during sample collection | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,6 | Storage of feed in clean and closed structures to prevent contamination | 0 | 2 |

| | | | Lice and ectoparasites | Listeriosis |
|---|------|---|------------------------|-------------|
| | | DISEASE | | |
| | 3,7 | Clean water and feed troughs regularly | 0 | 2 |
| | 3,8 | No access to surface water/ Prevent access to running or stagnant water in pastures | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,9 | pH drinking water under 8,0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,10 | Identification and proper disposal of contaminated feed | 0 | 1 |
| | 3,11 | Ticks: chemical treatments, environmental/biological control, check tick presence on entering animals and visitors | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,12 | Mosquitoes / biting flies: traps, chemical treatment, no stagnant water, biological control | 2 | 0 |
| | 3,13 | Rodents control program | 0 | 2 |
| | | Prevent contact of farmer or worker with cloven hoofed | | _ |
| 4 | 3,14 | animals from other farms Measures concerning disease management | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | | Monitoring and recording (animal identification/health | | |
| | 4,1 | record keeping, surveillance and monitoring) | 0 | 2 |
| | , | Identification and elimination/segregation of carriers/ | | |
| | 4,2 | infected animals by regular testing | 0 | 0 |
| | 4,3 | Quick recognition, isolation and treatment of sick animals | 0 | 1 |
| | 4,4 | Vaccination | 0 | 0 |
| | 4,5 | Preventive treatments | 2 | 0 |
| | 4,6 | Hospital facilities and work organization (physically separate hospital pen, with separate boots and clothing, washing installation and gloves before entering the pen) | 0 | 1 |
| | 4,7 | Separate housing of relapses and chronic cases | 0 | О |
| | 4,8 | Hospital ration with water and hay ad libitum, high level of protein and energy, vitamins and minerals | 0 | 1 |
| | 4,9 | Frequent and thorough cleaning of quarantine and hospital pens and their feed and water places | 0 | 1 |
| | 4,10 | Injectable medication instead of oral (to control the actual uptake and dosage) | 0 | 0 |
| | 4,11 | Effective and applicable treatment protocols and evaluation of the protocols | 0 | 1 |
| | 4,12 | Animal handling staff regular training | 0 | 1 |
| | 4,13 | Disease awareness by animal keepers | 0 | 1 |
| | 4,14 | Good assessment of illness by trained staff, constant criteria for disease detection | 0 | 1 |

| | | | Lice and | Listeriosis |
|-----|------------|---|---------------|-------------|
| | | | ectoparasites | |
| | | DISEASE | | |
| | | Training producers in terms of data collection, disease | | |
| | 4,15 | detection and drug administration, | 0 | 1 |
| | | Use of stethoscope and thermometer to diagnose before | | |
| _ | 4,16 | treatment (no treatment without proper diagnosis) | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | | Measures concerning compartmentation | | |
| | г 1 | Work organization (working from young to old animals, no | _ | ر ا |
| | 5,1 | shared equipment) | 0 | 2 |
| - | 5,2 | Sick animals treated last | 0 | 1 |
| | 5,3 | Housing (density, ventilation, housing per sex) Specific equipment: one bucket per calf, clean buckets and | 0 | U |
| | 5,4 | oesophageal feeders, | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,4 | Equipment for handling of manure should not be used for | 0 | 0 |
| | 5,5 | feed | 0 | 0 |
| | 5,6 | Cleaning and disinfection of feeding utensils | 0 | 2 |
| | 3,0 | | <u> </u> | |
| | - - | All in/all out system of each age group and each separate | _ | |
| _ | 5,7 | stable | 2 | 0 |
| | ΕО | Calf group management: same age groups, small groups, separated from other age groups | _ | |
| 6 | 5,8 | Measures concerning cleaning and disinfection | 0 | U |
| - 0 | | Weasures concerning cleaning and distinection | | |
| | 6,1 | Cleaning/disinfection of all possibly contaminated equipment | 0 | 2 |
| | -, | Cleaning stables before introduction of new calves, steam or | | _ |
| | 6,2 | hot water, thorough drying of multiple days | 2 | 2 |
| | 6,3 | Sanitary vacancy ("vide sanitaire") | 2 | 2 |
| | 6,4 | Cleaning and disinfection of equipment after each usage | 0 | 2 |
| | 0,4 | Regular hands cleaning and disinfection (especially between | 0 | |
| | 6,5 | age groups) | 0 | 2 |
| | 0,5 | Proper cleaning and disinfection of surgical instruments and | | |
| | 6,6 | needles between animals | 0 | 0 |
| | | Animal transport vehicle and other vehicles leak proof, | | |
| | | cleaned and disinfected before entry, through separate | | |
| | 6,7 | access routes. | 1 | 2 |
| | , | Personal working hygiene of worker/farmer (boots, clothes, | | |
| | 6,8 | hands,) | 1 | 2 |
| 7 | | Measures concerning calf management | | |
| | | Calves feeding (sufficient supply of milk, no feeding of | | |
| | | infected milk, temperature control, adaptation to new diet, | | |
| | 7,1 | solid feed) | 0 | 0 |
| | | Proper feeding (well-balanced ration, feeding procedures, | | |
| | 7,2 | adequate intake) | 0 | 2 |
| | | Hutches / calves pen: individual, warm and dry, well | | |
| | 7,3 | ventilated, separate from others, clean and disinfected | 0 | 0 |

| | | Lice and ectoparasites | Listeriosis |
|------|--|------------------------|-------------|
| | DISEASE | | |
| 7.4 | Bedding and flooring (clean bedding, concrete floors, rubber | 0 | 1 |
| 7,4 | mats) All interferences should be kept to a minimum (castration, | U | 1 |
| 7,5 | disbudding, changing stables) | 0 | 2 |
| 7,6 | Temperature control <15° in the calf stable | 0 | 0 |
| 7,7 | Relative humidity <75% in the calf stable | 0 | 0 |
| 7,8 | Experienced handlers | 0 | 1 |
| 7,9 | Animal per person ratio as low as possible | 0 | 0 |
| 7,10 | Maintain resistant breeds or endemic stability | 0 | 2 |

| | | DISEASE | Mycoplasma bovis | Necrobacillosi s (laryngitis) | Q Fever / Coxiellosis |
|----|-----|---|---------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| N° | | BIOSECURITY MEASURES | | | |
| 1 | | Measures concerning animal movements | | | |
| | 1,1 | Closed herd / No movements | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| | 1,2 | Not taking part in cattle exhibitions Ensure free source or origin / no importation of infected | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| | 1,3 | animals (single source purchase, pre movement testing, collecting information before purchase) | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| | 1,4 | Quarantine (at least 3 weeks, physically separated from other animals) | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| | 1,5 | Reduce commingling when purchasing | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| | 1,6 | Divide calves in high and low risk groups based on veal calves risk classification | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | 1,7 | Good transport conditions (safely, in a clean truck, decent loading ramp, no overcrowding, calm handling, as short as possible, not passing through a sorting center) | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | | Measures related to visitors | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | 2,1 | Access restriction for visitors + visitors control and register | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| | 2,2 | In-house or clean boots and clothes for visitors (made available by farmer) | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| | 2,3 | Personal working hygiene of professional visitors (boots, clothes, hands,) (visitor own equipment) | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| | 2,4 | Usage of disinfection footbath | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| | 2,5 | Deny access to stables to cattle salesmen | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | 2,6 | Vehicle access restriction / no vehicles in areas where animals are kept/ passing by, separate access routes | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | 2,7 | Footbaths and hand washing facilities | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| | | Measures concerning direct or indirect contact with other | | | |
| 3 | | animals or insects | | | |
| | 3,1 | Prevent contact with animals of neighbouring farms and wildlife (pigs and ruminants) (simple or doubles fences) | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,2 | Closed housing / locked doors (prevent contact with pets, carnivores, rodents, in stables) | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,3 | Prevent access of pets in stables/ food storage facilities, manure/litter disposal facilities, | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,4 | Proper carcass disposal, avoid exposure to scavengers | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,5 | Prevent dispersion of biological fluids during sample collection | 0 | | |
| | 3,6 | Storage of feed in clean and closed structures to prevent contamination | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | Mycoplasma bovis | Necrobacillosi s (laryngitis) | Q Fever / Coxiellosis |
|---|------|--|---------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | DISEASE | | | |
| | 3,7 | Clean water and feed troughs regularly | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,8 | No access to surface water/ Prevent access to running or stagnant water in pastures | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,9 | pH drinking water under 8,0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,10 | Identification and proper disposal of contaminated feed | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,11 | Ticks: chemical treatments, environmental/biological control, check tick presence on entering animals and visitors Mosquitoes / biting flies: traps, chemical treatment, no | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | 3,12 | stagnant water, biological control | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,13 | Rodents control program | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | 3,14 | Prevent contact of farmer or worker with cloven hoofed animals from other farms | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 4 | | Measures concerning disease management | | | |
| | 4,1 | Monitoring and recording (animal identification/health record keeping, surveillance and monitoring) | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| | 1,1 | Identification and elimination/segregation of carriers/ | | | |
| | 4,2 | infected animals by regular testing | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| | 4,3 | Quick recognition, isolation and treatment of sick animals | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| | 4,4 | Vaccination | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| | 4,5 | Preventive treatments | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| | 4,6 | Hospital facilities and work organization (physically separate hospital pen, with separate boots and clothing, washing installation and gloves before entering the pen) | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| | 4,7 | Separate housing of relapses and chronic cases | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| | 4,8 | Hospital ration with water and hay ad libitum, high level of protein and energy, vitamins and minerals | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| | 4,9 | Frequent and thorough cleaning of quarantine and hospital pens and their feed and water places | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| | 4,10 | Injectable medication instead of oral (to control the actual uptake and dosage) | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | 4,11 | Effective and applicable treatment protocols and evaluation of the protocols | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | 4,12 | Animal handling staff regular training | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | 4,13 | Disease awareness by animal keepers | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | 4,14 | Good assessment of illness by trained staff, constant criteria for disease detection | 1 | 1 | 1 |

| | | Mycoplasma | Necrobacillosi | Q Fever / |
|-------------|--|------------|----------------|-------------|
| | | bovis | s (laryngitis) | Coxiellosis |
| | DISEASE | | | |
| | Training producers in terms of data collection, disease | | | |
| 4,15 | detection and drug administration, | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Use of stethoscope and thermometer to diagnose before | | | |
| 4,16 | treatment (no treatment without proper diagnosis) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Measures concerning compartmentation | | | |
| F 4 | Work organization (working from young to old animals, no | | _ | |
| 5,1 | shared equipment) | 2 | 1 | |
| 5,2 | Sick animals treated last | 2 | 0 | |
| 5,3 | Housing (density, ventilation, housing per sex) Specific equipment: one bucket per calf, clean buckets and | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 5,4 | oesophageal feeders, | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 3,4 | Equipment for handling of manure should not be used for | | | 0 |
| 5,5 | feed | 1 | 0 | ١ |
| 5,6 | Cleaning and disinfection of feeding utensils | 2 | 0 | |
| 3,0 | | | | - |
| F 7 | All in/all out system of each age group and each separate | _ | | , |
| 5,7 | stable Calf group management: same age groups, small groups, | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 5,8 | separated from other age groups | 2 | 0 | _ |
| 6 | Measures concerning cleaning and disinfection | | | U |
| | incusares concerning occurring and distinctuon | | | |
| 6,1 | Cleaning/disinfection of all possibly contaminated equipment | 1 | О | 2 |
| | Cleaning stables before introduction of new calves, steam or | | | |
| 6,2 | hot water, thorough drying of multiple days | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 6,3 | Sanitary vacancy ("vide sanitaire") | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 6,4 | Cleaning and disinfection of equipment after each usage | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| | Regular hands cleaning and disinfection (especially between | | | |
| 6,5 | age groups) | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| | Proper cleaning and disinfection of surgical instruments and | | | |
| 6,6 | needles between animals | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | Animal transport vehicle and other vehicles leak proof, | | | |
| | cleaned and disinfected before entry, through separate | | | |
| 6,7 | access routes. | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| | Personal working hygiene of worker/farmer (boots, clothes, | | | |
| 6,8 | hands,) | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 7 | Measures concerning calf management | | | |
| | Calves feeding (sufficient supply of milk, no feeding of infected milk, temperature control, adaptation to new diet, | | | |
| 7,1 | solid feed) | 2 | 1 | _ |
| ,, <u>+</u> | , | | <u> </u> | " |
| 7.2 | Proper feeding (well-balanced ration, feeding procedures, | _ |] | |
| 7,2 | adequate intake) | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 7 0 | Hutches / calves pen: individual, warm and dry, well | | _ | |
| 7,3 | ventilated, separate from others, clean and disinfected | 2 | 1 | 0 |

| | | Mycoplasma | Necrobacillosi | Q Fever / |
|------|--|------------|----------------|-------------|
| | | bovis | s (laryngitis) | Coxiellosis |
| | DISEASE | | | |
| | Bedding and flooring (clean bedding, concrete floors, rubber | | | |
| 7,4 | mats) | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| | All interferences should be kept to a minimum (castration, | | | |
| 7,5 | disbudding, changing stables) | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| 7,6 | Temperature control <15° in the calf stable | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 7,7 | Relative humidity <75% in the calf stable | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 7,8 | Experienced handlers | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 7,9 | Animal per person ratio as low as possible | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 7,10 | Maintain resistant breeds or endemic stability | 0 | 2 | 0 |

| | | | Rabies | Salmonellosis | Scabies |
|----|------------|---|--------|---------------|---------|
| | | | | | |
| N° | | DISEASE BIOSECURITY MEASURES | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 1 | | Measures concerning animal movements | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| | 1,1 1,2 | Closed herd / No movements | 1 | 2 | |
| | 1,2 | Not taking part in cattle exhibitions Ensure free source or origin / no importation of infected | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | animals (single source purchase, pre movement testing, | | | |
| | 1,3 | collecting information before purchase) | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| | 1,4 | Quarantine (at least 3 weeks, physically separated from other animals) | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| | | · | | | _ |
| | 1,5 | Reduce commingling when purchasing Divide calves in high and low risk groups based on veal calves | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | 1,6 | risk classification | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Good transport conditions (safely, in a clean truck, decent | | | |
| | | loading ramp, no overcrowding, calm handling, as short as | | | |
| | 1,7 | possible, not passing through a sorting center) | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 2 | | Measures related to visitors | | | |
| | 2,1 | Access restriction for visitors + visitors control and register | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | , | In-house or clean boots and clothes for visitors (made | | | |
| | 2,2 | available by farmer) | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| | | Personal working hygiene of professional visitors (boots, | | | |
| | 2,3 | clothes, hands,) (visitor own equipment) | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| | 2,4 | Usage of disinfection footbath | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | 2,5 | Deny access to stables to cattle salesmen | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Vehicle access restriction / no vehicles in areas where | | | |
| | 2,6 | animals are kept/ passing by, separate access routes | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | 2,7 | Footbaths and hand washing facilities | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | | Measures concerning direct or indirect contact with other | | | |
| 3 | | animals or insects | | | |
| | 3,1 | Prevent contact with animals of neighbouring farms and wildlife (pigs and ruminants) (simple or doubles fences) | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| | J, 1 | Closed housing / locked doors (prevent contact with pets, | | | 1 |
| | 3,2 | carnivores, rodents, in stables) | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Prevent access of pets in stables/ food storage facilities, | | | |
| | 3,3 | manure/litter disposal facilities, | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| | 3,4 | Proper carcass disposal, avoid exposure to scavengers | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Prevent dispersion of biological fluids during sample | | | |
| | 3,5 | collection | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Storage of feed in clean and closed structures to prevent | | | |
| | 3,6 | contamination | 0 | 2 | 0 |

| | | | Rabies | Salmonellosis | Scabies |
|---|------|--|----------|---------------|---------|
| | | | | | |
| | | DISEASE | | | |
| | 3,7 | Clean water and feed troughs regularly | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | No access to surface water/ Prevent access to running or | | | |
| | 3,8 | stagnant water in pastures | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | 3,9 | pH drinking water under 8,0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | 3,10 | Identification and proper disposal of contaminated feed | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,11 | Ticks: chemical treatments, environmental/biological control, check tick presence on entering animals and visitors | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,12 | Mosquitoes / biting flies: traps, chemical treatment, no stagnant water, biological control | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | 3,13 | Rodents control program | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Prevent contact of farmer or worker with cloven hoofed | _ | _ | |
| 4 | 3,14 | animals from other farms Measures concerning disease management | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| - | | Monitoring and recording (animal identification/health | | | |
| | 4,1 | record keeping, surveillance and monitoring) | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Identification and elimination/segregation of carriers/ | | | |
| | 4,2 | infected animals by regular testing | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | 4,3 | Quick recognition, isolation and treatment of sick animals | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | 4,4 | Vaccination | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | 4,5 | Preventive treatments | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Hospital facilities and work organization (physically separate hospital pen, with separate boots and clothing, washing | | | |
| | 4,6 | installation and gloves before entering the pen) | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | 4,7 | Separate housing of relapses and chronic cases | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 4,8 | Hospital ration with water and hay ad libitum, high level of protein and energy, vitamins and minerals | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 1,5 | Frequent and thorough cleaning of quarantine and hospital | | | |
| | 4,9 | pens and their feed and water places | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 4,10 | Injectable medication instead of oral (to control the actual uptake and dosage) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | .,=0 | Effective and applicable treatment protocols and evaluation | <u> </u> | | |
| | 4,11 | of the protocols | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 4,12 | Animal handling staff regular training | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 4,13 | Disease awareness by animal keepers | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | 4,14 | Good assessment of illness by trained staff, constant criteria for disease detection | 1 | 1 | 0 |

| | | | Rabies | Salmonellosis | Scabies |
|---|------------------|--|--|---------------|--|
| | | | | | |
| | | DISEASE | | | |
| | | Training producers in terms of data collection, disease | | | |
| | 4,15 | detection and drug administration, | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Use of stethoscope and thermometer to diagnose before | | _ | |
| | 4,16 | treatment (no treatment without proper diagnosis) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | | Measures concerning compartmentation | | | |
| | E 1 | Work organization (working from young to old animals, no | 0 | _ | |
| | 5,1 5,2 | shared equipment) Sick animals treated last | 0 | 1 1 | 0 |
| | 5,3 | Housing (density, ventilation, housing per sex) | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| | 5,5 | Specific equipment: one bucket per calf, clean buckets and | 0 | | |
| | 5,4 | oesophageal feeders, | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,1 | Equipment for handling of manure should not be used for | | | |
| | 5,5 | feed | О | 1 | О |
| | 5,6 | Cleaning and disinfection of feeding utensils | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | , | All in/all out system of each age group and each separate | | | |
| | 5,7 | stable | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| | 5,7 | Calf group management: same age groups, small groups, | 0 | | 1 |
| | 5,8 | separated from other age groups | О | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | | Measures concerning cleaning and disinfection | J | J | Ü |
| | | | | | |
| | 6,1 | Cleaning/disinfection of all possibly contaminated equipment | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | | Cleaning stables before introduction of new calves, steam or | | | |
| | 6,2 | hot water, thorough drying of multiple days | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| | 6,3 | Sanitary vacancy ("vide sanitaire") | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | 6,4 | Cleaning and disinfection of equipment after each usage | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Regular hands cleaning and disinfection (especially between | | | |
| | 6,5 | age groups) | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | | Proper cleaning and disinfection of surgical instruments and | | | |
| | 6,6 | needles between animals | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Animal transport vehicle and other vehicles leak proof, | | | |
| | | cleaned and disinfected before entry, through separate | | | |
| | 6,7 | access routes. | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | | Personal working hygiene of worker/farmer (boots, clothes, | | | |
| _ | 6,8 | hands,) | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 7 | | Measures concerning calf management | | | |
| | | Calves feeding (sufficient supply of milk, no feeding of infected milk, temperature control, adaptation to new diet, | | | |
| | 7,1 | solid feed) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | , , , | , | | | |
| | 7 2 | Proper feeding (well-balanced ration, feeding procedures, adequate intake) | 0 | | |
| | 7,2 | | ∥ | 0 | 0 |
| | 7 2 | Hutches / calves pen: individual, warm and dry, well | | | |
| | 7,3 | ventilated, separate from others, clean and disinfected | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | Rabies | Salmonellosis | Scabies |
|------|--|--------|---------------|---------|
| | | | | |
| | DISEASE | | | |
| | Bedding and flooring (clean bedding, concrete floors, rubber | | | |
| 7,4 | mats) | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | All interferences should be kept to a minimum (castration, | | | |
| 7,5 | disbudding, changing stables) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7,6 | Temperature control <15° in the calf stable | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7,7 | Relative humidity <75% in the calf stable | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7,8 | Experienced handlers | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7,9 | Animal per person ratio as low as possible | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 7,10 | Maintain resistant breeds or endemic stability | 0 | 0 | 2 |

| | | | Schmallenberg disease | Tuberculosis |
|-----|-----|---|--------------------------|--------------|
| | | | | |
| 210 | | DISEASE | | |
| N° | | BIOSECURITY MEASURES | | |
| 1 | 4.4 | Measures concerning animal movements | 0 | 2 |
| | 1,1 | Closed herd / No movements | 0 | 2 |
| | 1,2 | Not taking part in cattle exhibitions Ensure free source or origin / no importation of infected | 0 | 2 |
| | | animals (single source purchase, pre movement testing, | | |
| | 1,3 | collecting information before purchase) | 0 | 2 |
| | | Quarantine (at least 3 weeks, physically separated from | | |
| | 1,4 | other animals) | 0 | 2 |
| | 1,5 | Reduce commingling when purchasing Divide calves in high and low risk groups based on yeal calves | 0 | 1 |
| | 1,6 | risk classification | 0 | 1 |
| | | Good transport conditions (safely, in a clean truck, decent | - | _ |
| | | loading ramp, no overcrowding, calm handling, as short as | | |
| | 1,7 | possible, not passing through a sorting center) | 0 | 1 |
| 2 | | Measures related to visitors | | |
| | 2,1 | Access restriction for visitors + visitors control and register | 0 | 1 |
| | | In-house or clean boots and clothes for visitors (made | | |
| | 2,2 | available by farmer) | 0 | 1 |
| | | Personal working hygiene of professional visitors (boots, | | |
| | 2,3 | clothes, hands,) (visitor own equipment) | 0 | 1 |
| | 2,4 | Usage of disinfection footbath | 0 | 1 |
| | 2,5 | Deny access to stables to cattle salesmen | 0 | 1 |
| | 2,6 | Vehicle access restriction / no vehicles in areas where animals are kept/ passing by, separate access routes | 0 | 1 |
| | 2,7 | Footbaths and hand washing facilities | 0 | 1 |
| | , | Measures concerning direct or indirect contact with other | | |
| 3 | | animals or insects | | |
| | 3,1 | Prevent contact with animals of neighbouring farms and wildlife (pigs and ruminants) (simple or doubles fences) | 0 | 2 |
| | 3,2 | Closed housing / locked doors (prevent contact with pets, carnivores, rodents, in stables) | 0 | 2 |
| | J,_ | | | |
| | 3,3 | Prevent access of pets in stables/ food storage facilities, manure/litter disposal facilities, | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,4 | Proper carcass disposal, avoid exposure to scavengers | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,5 | Prevent dispersion of biological fluids during sample collection | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,6 | Storage of feed in clean and closed structures to prevent contamination | 0 | 0 |

| | | | Schmallenberg disease | Tuberculosis |
|---|------|--|--------------------------|--------------|
| | | DISEASE | | |
| | 3,7 | Clean water and feed troughs regularly | 0 | 1 |
| | 3,8 | No access to surface water/ Prevent access to running or stagnant water in pastures | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,9 | pH drinking water under 8,0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,10 | Identification and proper disposal of contaminated feed | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,11 | Ticks: chemical treatments, environmental/biological control, check tick presence on entering animals and visitors Mosquitoes / biting flies: traps, chemical treatment, no | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,12 | stagnant water, biological control | 2 | 0 |
| | 3,13 | Rodents control program | 0 | 0 |
| | | Prevent contact of farmer or worker with cloven hoofed | | |
| 4 | 3,14 | animals from other farms Measures concerning disease management | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | | Monitoring and recording (animal identification/health | | |
| | 4,1 | record keeping, surveillance and monitoring) | 1 | 1 |
| | | Identification and elimination/segregation of carriers/ | | |
| | 4,2 | infected animals by regular testing | 0 | 2 |
| | 4,3 | Quick recognition, isolation and treatment of sick animals | 1 | 2 |
| | 4,4 | Vaccination | 0 | 0 |
| | 4,5 | Preventive treatments | 0 | 0 |
| | 4,6 | Hospital facilities and work organization (physically separate hospital pen, with separate boots and clothing, washing installation and gloves before entering the pen) | 0 | 1 |
| | 4,7 | Separate housing of relapses and chronic cases | 0 | 1 |
| | 4,8 | Hospital ration with water and hay ad libitum, high level of protein and energy, vitamins and minerals | 0 | 0 |
| | 4,9 | Frequent and thorough cleaning of quarantine and hospital pens and their feed and water places | 0 | 1 |
| | 4,10 | Injectable medication instead of oral (to control the actual uptake and dosage) | 0 | 0 |
| | 4,11 | Effective and applicable treatment protocols and evaluation of the protocols | 0 | 0 |
| | 4,12 | Animal handling staff regular training | 1 | 1 |
| _ | 4,13 | Disease awareness by animal keepers | 1 | 1 |
| | 4,14 | Good assessment of illness by trained staff, constant criteria for disease detection | 1 | 1 |

| | | | Schmallenberg | Tuberculosis |
|---|------|--|--|--------------|
| | | | disease | |
| | | DISEASE | | |
| | | Training producers in terms of data collection, disease | | |
| | 4,15 | detection and drug administration, | 1 | 1 |
| | , | Use of stethoscope and thermometer to diagnose before | | |
| | 4,16 | treatment (no treatment without proper diagnosis) | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | | Measures concerning compartmentation | | |
| | | Work organization (working from young to old animals, no | | |
| | 5,1 | shared equipment) | 0 | 2 |
| | 5,2 | Sick animals treated last | 0 | 1 |
| | 5,3 | Housing (density, ventilation, housing per sex) | 0 | 2 |
| | | Specific equipment: one bucket per calf, clean buckets and | | |
| | 5,4 | oesophageal feeders, | 0 | 0 |
| | | Equipment for handling of manure should not be used for | | |
| | 5,5 | feed | 0 | 0 |
| | 5,6 | Cleaning and disinfection of feeding utensils | 0 | 1 |
| | | All in/all out system of each age group and each separate | | |
| | 5,7 | stable | 0 | 1 |
| | | Calf group management: same age groups, small groups, | | |
| _ | 5,8 | separated from other age groups | 0 | 1 |
| 6 | | Measures concerning cleaning and disinfection | | |
| | 6,1 | Cleaning/disinfection of all possibly contaminated equipment | 0 | 1 |
| | 0,1 | Cleaning stables before introduction of new calves, steam or | , and the second | _ |
| | 6,2 | hot water, thorough drying of multiple days | 0 | 1 |
| | 6,3 | Sanitary vacancy ("vide sanitaire") | 0 | 0 |
| | 6,4 | Cleaning and disinfection of equipment after each usage | 0 | 1 |
| | 0,4 | Regular hands cleaning and disinfection (especially between | 0 | 1 |
| | 6,5 | age groups) | 0 | 1 |
| | 0,0 | Proper cleaning and disinfection of surgical instruments and | J | _ |
| | 6,6 | needles between animals | 0 | 1 |
| | | Animal transport vehicle and other vehicles leak proof, | | |
| | | cleaned and disinfected before entry, through separate | | |
| | 6,7 | access routes. | 0 | 1 |
| | | Personal working hygiene of worker/farmer (boots, clothes, | | |
| | 6,8 | hands,) | 0 | 1 |
| 7 | | Measures concerning calf management | | |
| | | Calves feeding (sufficient supply of milk, no feeding of | | |
| | | infected milk, temperature control, adaptation to new diet, | | |
| | 7,1 | solid feed) | 0 | 1 |
| | | Proper feeding (well-balanced ration, feeding procedures, | | |
| | 7,2 | adequate intake) | 0 | 2 |
| | | Hutches / calves pen: individual, warm and dry, well | | |
| | 7,3 | ventilated, separate from others, clean and disinfected | 0 | 0 |

| | | Schmallenberg disease | Tuberculosis |
|------|--|--------------------------|--------------|
| | DISEASE | | |
| | Bedding and flooring (clean bedding, concrete floors, rubber | | |
| 7,4 | mats) | 0 | 0 |
| | All interferences should be kept to a minimum (castration, | | |
| 7,5 | disbudding, changing stables) | 0 | 0 |
| 7,6 | Temperature control <15° in the calf stable | 0 | 0 |
| 7,7 | Relative humidity <75% in the calf stable | 0 | 0 |
| 7,8 | Experienced handlers | 1 | 1 |
| 7,9 | Animal per person ratio as low as possible | 0 | 1 |
| 7,10 | Maintain resistant breeds or endemic stability | 0 | 0 |